SPECIAL SUN YAT-SEN NUMBER

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

A Heretofore Unpublished Picture of Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. This Picture Was Taken On Nov. 15, 1922 in Shanghai at a Foreign Photograph Shop, and Apparently Is an Enlargement from a Passport Picture.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, MAY 25 1929

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLVIII No. 13

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

48-635

Prices Smashed!

We are determined that this Sale should break all previous records and to do this we have ruthlessly slashed all prices to the miminum. Our loss is your gain and you will be ahead quite a few dollars if you buy your Summer needs NOW while the prices are low.

We advise you to buy early in order to have the best selections

WHATEVER YOU WANT——WE HAVE IT !

WING ON COMPANY

Incorporated in Hongkong

NANKING ROAD

48-636

AGAIN WE SAY—HURRY

Don't Wait Until It's Too Late!

Buy Your Needs Now While the Prices Are Low!

Why Pay More?

Save the Difference!

SINCERE'S

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NANKING ROAD

48-637

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

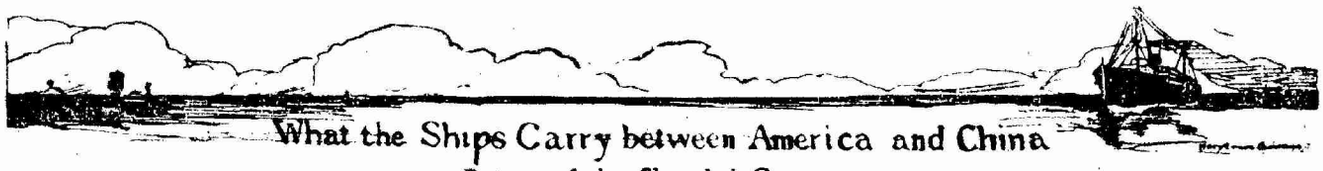
From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

48-638



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; B.s.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

RHINE MARU, March 11.
From U. S. A.

Steel Bar Ends	Pls.	114
Steel Hoop Ends	,,	96
Steel Plate Cuttings	,,	596
Steel Angles, Old	,,	285
Steel Scrap, Old	,,	1,837
Steel Wire, Old	,,	57
Flour, Wheat	,,	890
Paper, Chipboard	,,	12,042

CITY OF DUNKIRK, March 11.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	2,708
Cotton Voile, Printed	,,	783
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	605
Flour, Wheat	,,	37
Paper, Coated	,,	979
Soda Silicate of	,,	268
Starch	,,	525
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		68,291

SUVERIC, March 13.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	90,401
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	368,941

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, March 13.
From U. S. A.

Brass Sheets	Pls.	9
Steel Rods	,,	24
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	255
Apples, Fresh	,,	759
Flour, Wheat	,,	4,480
Hams	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	185
Milk, Evaporated	,,	605
Shrimps, Dried	,,	112
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	48
Motor-cars	Pcs.	14
Motor-cars Accessories	Hk.Tls.	963

SILVERBEECH, March 13.
From U. S. A.

Aluminium-foil	Pls.	21
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	375
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	437
Asphaltum	,,	1,605
Cotton, Raw	Bls.	1,000
Flour, Wheat	,,	4,778
Grease	,,	687
Leather, Sole	,,	31
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,932
Soda Ash	,,	53
Soda Bicarbonate of	,,	336
Soda Caustic	,,	3,108
Sulphur Black	,,	533
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,670
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Canned Fish	Doz.	183
Cigarettes	Mille	5,050
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		17,876
Oil, Transformer	,,	22,179
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs.	64
	Hk.Tls.	2,720
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	2,030

RHINE MARU, March 14.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 100 Pls.	101,25
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	Bls. 020 ,,	226.08
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 245 ,,	242,91
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 10 ,,	10.12
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	25.00
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	5.73
Antimony Regulus	,,	5,208
Antimony Oxide	,,	1,512
Antimony Crude	,,	504
Cotton Waste	,,	1,309
Feathers, Duck	,,	152
Feathers, Goose	,,	264
Brassware	,,	6
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	183
Hair, Human	,,	100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	235
Nutgalls	,,	42
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,100
Peas, White	,,	561

BELLINGHAM, March 15.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	3,212
Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	304,460

GOLDEN MOUNTAIN, March 15.
From U. S. A.

Gasolene, in bulk	Galls.	21,200
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case	,,	350,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		104,754
Turpentine	,,	1,667

CHINESE PRINCE, March 16.
To U. S. A.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pls.	158
Wool, Sheep's	,,	251

ELLASTON, March 16.
From U. S. A.

Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	160
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	24,887
Oil, Transformer	,,	500

HAVRE MARU, March 18.
To U. S. A.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	1,260
Wool, Sheep's	,,	86

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 22.
Market-Weak. Business Done 4,409,520 Shares.

STOCK	Monday April 1	Monday May 20	Tuesday May 21
Alleghany Corporation	29⅛	34½	35¼
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	267¼	289	295
American Can	119	135½	137⅞
American Commonwealth Power "A"	—	25¼	24½
American Smelting	109½	99⅜	102
American Tel. & Tel. (Common)	219	212¼	211¾
American Tobacco "B"	164½	172¼	171
Anaconda Copper	152⅝	126¾	106¾
Andes Copper	56⅜	49⅛	50⅜
Armour & Co. "A"	13⅛	12½	12⅜
Atlantic Refining	59	66⅞	66¾
Baltimore & Ohio	121	119⅛	120
Bank of Montreal	None	344	341
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	101½	103½	102⅞
Calumet & Hecla	51⅝	40⅞	40½
Canadian Pacific Railway	235	229¾	227¾
Chicago Northwestern	—	84	84½
Chrysler	95	78¼	75
Columbia Gramaphone	—	71⅜	71¼
Coty Inc.	61	64	63⅛
Davison Chemical	54¼	52½	52
Dry Docks	20½	Unquoted	16⅜
Du Pont de Nemours	178	170⅛	168¾
Electric Bond & Share	—	98⅛	93⅜
Fox Film "A"	87⅝	91⅛	90⅛
General Electric	231¼	272	281
General Motors	82½	78⅛	78⅞
General Railway Signal	97¼	109½	109
Gold Dust	61⅝	64⅜	61⅞
Goodrich Rubber	89⅞	82⅛	82
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.,	—	128½	128
Granby Consolidated	94⅝	72	72⅜
Great Western Sugar	36	37½	37½
Haygart Corporation	72⅞	65	62⅛
International Cement (Common)	86½	89	86⅛
International Harvester Co.	—	111	110
International Match, Pfd.	81	82½	81¼
International Nickel (Common)	48⅞	49½	49⅞
International Printers Ink	53⅜	50	49½
International Products (Com.)	—	10½	10½
Johns Manville	—	172¼	173½
Kelvinator	13¾	16⅛	16
Kennecott Copper	89⅞	88¼	85½
Lehigh Valley	—	87	86½
Liggett & Myers, "B"	87¼	80⅛	90⅛
Mack Trucks	97	99	100
Madison Square Garden	19¾	19	19
Marland Oil	42	37½	37⅜
Mathieson Alkali	185	49	49⅞
Missouri Pacific (Common)	77¼	90⅞	91
Montgomery Ward	—	117½	119½
National Dairy Products	122	132	Mutl.
National Distillers Pfd.	95¼	80¼	78
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	54	44⅝	46⅝
New York Central	179⅝	184	190
North American Aviation	14½	19⅛	18¾
Northern Pacific Railway	—	100⅝	102⅞
Packard Motor Car (Common)	128⅛	137½	142¼
Pennsylvania Railway	74½	78⅛	77⅛
Phillips Petroleum	42⅜	39⅞	40⅛
Radio Corporation of America	100½	90¼	94
Reading Railway	—	109	107⅞
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53½	55½	55⅜
Rock Island Railway	—	123½	126
Shell Union Oil	30	29¼	28⅞
Southern Pacific Railway	125⅞	130	131
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	85⅞	91	90¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58¼	58½	59
Standard Oil of New York	43½	41⅝	41⅛
Texas Corporation	65⅞	63¾	64
Texas Gulf Sulphur	78⅞	75⅜	75¾
Timken Roller Bearing	79¾	88½	87½
Union Carbide & Carbon	218	Unquoted	79¼
Union Pacific Railroad	218	224	226
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.,	—	158½	158
S. U. Leather "A"	44	41⅞	40⅛
United States Realty & Imp	88	92	91⅛
United States Steel	179¼	172¼	172¼
Vacum Oil	125	122½	121½
Vanadium	92½	88⅝	86½
Warner Brother Pictures	—	126	125
Warner-Quinlan (Common)	34½	32⅛	31½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Common)	148	160½	160¾
Willys Overland Co.	26½	24¾	24½
Wright Aeronautical	247	127⅛	128⅛
CALL MONEY	15%	7%	10%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
Safe Deposit Facilities
New York stock quotations received daily
Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI

1929 MAY 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu The Sunshine Route Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays			PRES. VAN BUREN To H'kong, Manila, 1 Europe, New York and Boston	2 *	3 *	PRES. TAFT To H'kong & Manila 4 PRES. PIERCE To Seattle & Victoria
5	6	7	8 PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong and Manila	9 *	PRES. JACKSON To San Francisco 10 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	11
12	13	14	PRES. HAYES To H'kong & Manila 15 Europe, New York and Boston	16 *	17 *	PRES. JEFFERSON To H'kong & Manila 18 PRES. TAFT To Seattle & Victoria
19	20	21	22 PRES. GRANT To H'kong & Manila	23 *	PRES. MCKINLEY To San Francisco 24 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	25
26	27 *	28	PRES. POLK To H'kong & Manila 29 Europe, New York and Boston	30 *	31 *	Note *Indicates date of steamers arrival in Shanghai

1929 JUNE 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To Seattle and Victoria The Short Straight Route Fortnightly Sailings on Saturdays						PRES. LINCOLN To H'kong & Manila 1 PRES. JEFFERSON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
2	3	4 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To H'kong and Manila 5	6 *	PRES. GRANT To San Francisco 7 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	8
9	* 10	11	PRES. ADAMS To H'kong, Manils, 12 Europe, New York and Boston	13 *	14 *	PRES. MADISON To H'kong & Manila 15 PRES. LINCOLN To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
16	17	* 18	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 19	20 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To San Francisco 21 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	22
23 / 30	* 24	25	PRES. HARRISON To H'kong, Manila, 26 Europe, New York and Boston	27 *	28 *	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong & Manila 29 PRES. MADISON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route

48-640

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19 27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a 20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations

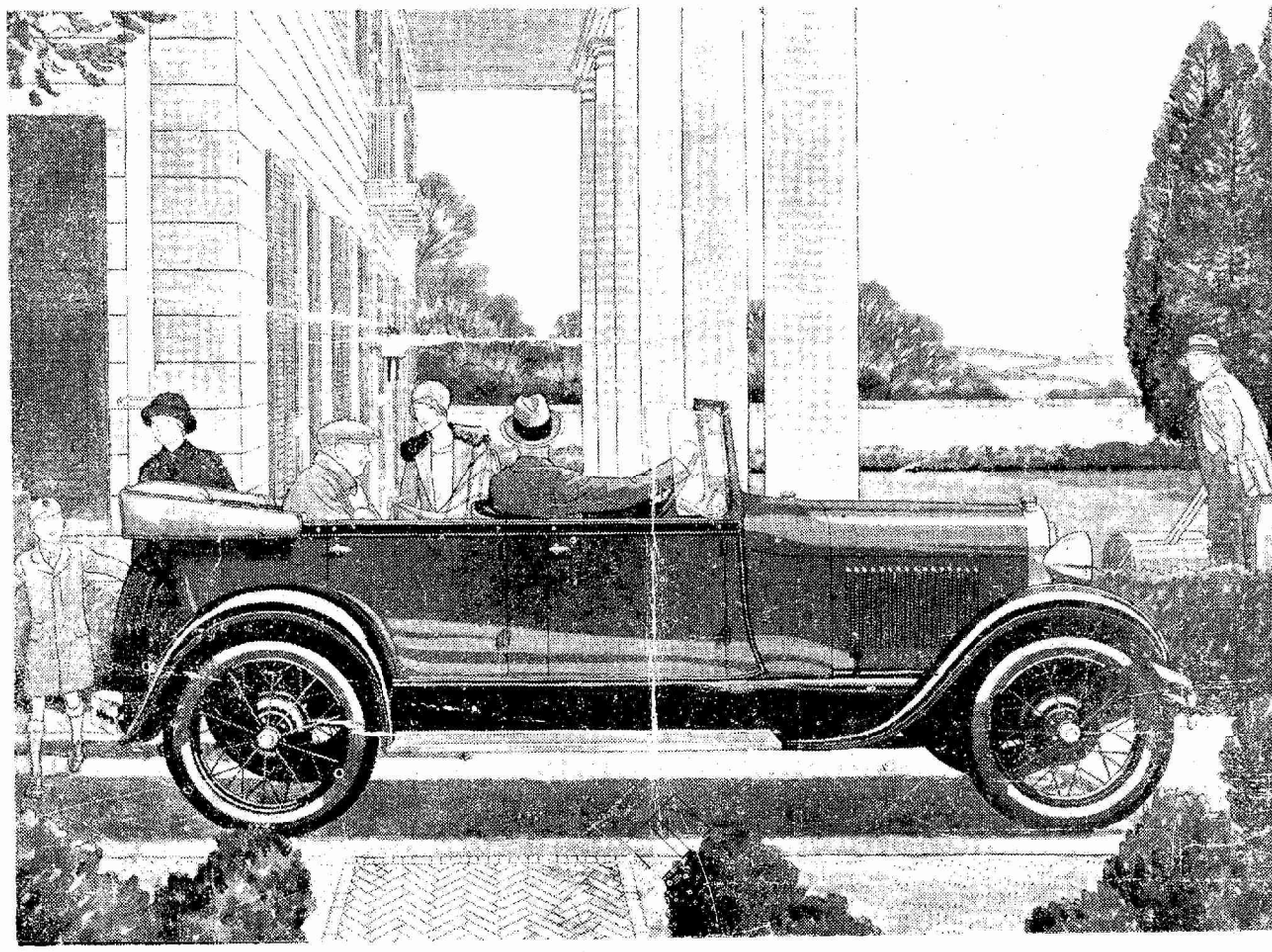
For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Personal Comfort-Better Performance



NEW FORD PHAETON

Shanghai Price Tls. 1,450 (including Bumpers & Extra Tire)

One of the fine things about driving a new Ford is the way it takes you for miles without fuss or fatigue.

Mentally you are at ease, because you are sure of the mechanical performance of the car. No matter how long the trip or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly to the trip's end.

The steering wheel responds readily to a light touch. Gears shift smoothly and silently. Brakes take hold quickly and firmly even on rain swept pavements, while Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers relieve the hard jolts and bumps of the rough roads. All of these factors mean more personal comfort for you, and at the same time give you a feeling of superior mechanical performance.

Ford

Ford Motor Company Exports Inc.

SHANGHAI

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲第之類紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLVIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1929 NUMBER 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai),
MISS EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Overlooking the Point in the N. C. D N. Case..... 527
- Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Revolution 528
- "Facts vs Theories" in Extrality Question..... 531
- Tagore and the American Immigration Officials..... 532
- The I. S. S. and the China Tax Collector..... 533

Special Articles
- Entire Chinese Nation to Mourn During Period for State Funeral.....By Eva Chang 534
- Program for the Funeral Services on June 1 537
- The Outlook for the Electricitry Department Under Private Control.....By T. L. Christie 538
- Will the Chiang-Feng Misunderstanding Result in Another War?.....By C. Y. W. Meng 539
- The Sun Yat-sen Outline of National Reconstruction..... 542
- The Sun Yat-sen that China Worships.....By Upton Close 546
- Life and Accomplishments of Sun Yat-sen..... .....By Edward Bing-Shuey Lee 549
- Why Sun Yat-sen Rules Even in Death,..... .....By Count Carlo Sforza 552
- The Economic Ideas of Sun Yat-sen..... .....By Harry Paxton Howard 558
- Men and Events..... 574
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation,..... 578
- From the Chinese Press 579
- New Books of Interest in the Far East,..... 580
- Who's Who in China..... 582
- What the Ships Carry between America and China..... v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
20 West 43rd Street New York City
Telephone: Longacre 4500 Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.

OVERLOOKING THE POINT IN THE N. C. D. N. CASE

IT IS MOST natural that most of the foreign newspapers in China should adopt a critical attitude toward the Chinese authorities in respect to the action of the Government in barring the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper from the Chinese mail. All of the editorials bearing on this case which have come to our attention have had much to say regarding the "freedom of the press" and have pointed out to the Chinese the unfortunate reaction abroad which is likely to follow the Chinese Government's ban on the local British newspaper. It is possible that the reaction abroad may be detrimental to China, but if it is, it will be due to a complete misunderstanding of the case, which has nothing whatever to do with the principle of "freedom of the press." What all of these commenters have overlooked is the fact that the *North-China Daily News* is an *alien* newspaper published on Chinese soil that has been guilty of activities which would be labeled as *seditious* in any sovereign country. Here in China, under extraterritoriality, the Chinese have no legal means of obtaining redress except by bringing an action in the local British Court. The Chinese Government might do that, but it doesn't require much imagination to forecast the results in a case of the Chinese Government vs. *North-China Daily News*, hence the Chinese have taken the only action which is likely to bring results—the barring of the paper from circulation through the Chinese Post Office. That this action has been fruitful of results has already become evident in the changed tone of the paper's editorials and news articles. According to popular report this change in tone on the part of the paper has been due to the desire of the proprietors of that paper to make their policy accord with what is actually happening in China. In other words, the proprietors of the local British organ apparently have realized at last that this is China, an independent country, rather than a potential colony of Great Britain or some combination of Powers. Heretofore the editor and most of the members of the staff of the *N.C.D.N.* have treated China in much the sense of a spoiled child, or to put it another way, they have adopted the manner of a mother country toward a rebellious colony. This is the chief reason for the action, but in addition to this the Chinese are trying to break up a secret foreign propaganda organization in Shanghai which has for many years centered about the *N. C. D. N.*, the purpose being to block China's plans for treaty revision. For many months there has been in existence in Shanghai a secret organization known as the "Shanghai Committee" which has been publishing confidential

pamphlets which have been mailed all over the world, the purpose being to paint conditions in China in the blackest light possible. The Chinese officials have obtained copies of these pamphlets and have found them to consist largely of "die-hard" editorials and articles from the pages of the *N. C. D. N.*, one pamphlet being an attack on the Provisional Court, another being devoted to alleged "communistic" activities in China, etc., the whole purpose apparently being to influence public opinion abroad against treaty revision. These pamphlets were printed by the *N C.D. N.*, and as stated, have been broadcasted over the world to newspapers, members of Congress, Parliament, chambers of commerce, and so on. As stated in a previous discussion of this question in *The Review*, the Chinese do not resent criticism when they know it is fair and above-board, but when it degenerates into into intrigue against the established government and Chinese institutions, they react just as any other people would react under similar circumstances. During the would War the American Government rigorously censored alien newspapers and even forced the German newspapers in the United States to print their editorials in the English language. The British Government and the British Dominion Governments were just as strenuous in the driving out of journalists and publicists whom they considered guilty of seditious activities. This is a natural reaction of peoples everywhere and strictly speaking does not have anything to do with the principle of "freedom of the press." In the early days of the American Government there was a famous case of the suppression of a French newspaper and the deportation of two French citizens which was quite similar to the recent case of the Chinese Government's action against the *N. D. C. N.*, and Mr. George E. Sokolsky, the chief political writer on the staff of that paper.

Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Revolution

SUN YAT-Sen is the great outstanding figure of the Chinese Revolution. Forty years ago, when he banded together with other young revolutionists to overthrow the Manchu Empire, the task seemed a hopeless one. This small group of men, few of them over thirty, organizing and pitting their strength against the Dragon Throne, seemed pitiful to some, insane to others, simply amusing to some treaty-port foreigners. It was the greatest empire, the greatest population in one continuous territory, on earth. The Manchus had ruled for centuries, and before their time other emperors, some Chinese and some of more northern origin like the Manchus, had ruled for thousands upon thousands of years. The Chinese people were "conservative," fixed, immovable, changeless; "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." And this little group of Chinese youngsters with western ideas was dreaming of a Chinese Republic, and thinking to overthrow the oldest and greatest empire on earth!

The treaty-port foreigners knew no more about this movement than they knew of other things Chinese, but they heard something about it when seventeen conspirators at Canton were beheaded in 1895. Sun Yat-sen was the only one of the band of revolutionists to escape (over the city wall). Throughout the world he wandered in exile, working among overseas Chinese, barely escaping death from servants of the Empire. The revolution grew. Sparks were kindled throughout the country, smothered and stamped out again and again only to burst out in the flame of revolution in 1911, when throughout the south the young revolutionists, developing their strength among the military officers, seized power, destroyed the Manchus, and established the Provisional Government at Nanking with Sun Yat-sen as President of the Chinese Republic.

YEARS OF DISILLUSION

But the revolution was successful only in the south. The Manchus abdicated, but in the north military men, more powerful, more cunning, and more ruthless than Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionary idealists, and with the support of foreign powers who preferred a "strong man" to a democratic regime, seized and held power. President Sun after a few months abdicated. A true revolutionist, he hoped to see the country unified under a government which could establish its position abroad, and thinking never of individual wealth or power but always of a free China, he gave way to the ruthless and ambitious Yuan Shih-kai, who was just the kind of man the reactionary foreign diplomats wanted, and who after a few years attempted to declare himself emperor.

Dr. Sun, finally forced to the conviction that the situation was hopeless in the north, decided with other Kuomintang men to re-establish the Provisional Republican Government, this time in Canton, the old revolutionary center. From 1918 on this government was independent of the northern warlords,—one place in China where the republican revolution had a partial realization. But even here factional strife developed with rival militarists of the south, and Dr. Sun passed away in March, 1925, with popular sovereignty still a thing of the future, but still working, hoping, dreaming of the success of the people's revolution in China.

When he died, however, forces for unity were already developed. Before the year was over Kwangtung province was united under the Kuomintang. In another year the forces of the National Revolution were moving towards the Yangtse, welcomed with joy by the common people everywhere. Two years from his death all China north to the Yangtse Valley was in the hands of revolutionary forces owning allegiance to the principles of Sun Yat-sen and of his party, the revolutionary Kuomintang. Another fifteen months and all North China had accepted Kuomintang rule. And Sun Yat-sen, most of his life an exile, a conspirator, a "visionary," a socialist dreamer, a quixotic fighter for right and justice, became the hero and idol of the Chinese people, known throughout the country and throughout the world as the sign and symbol of the Chinese Revolution.

DR. SUN'S IDEAS

Fundamentally, Dr. Sun's ideas underwent little change throughout his two-score years of political activity. He was always the man of the people, hoping and striving to bring happiness and comfort, and a measure of equality and freedom, to his fellow-countrymen. He aimed not only at a republic in the hands of elected representatives of the people, but at socialism—an economy devoted to the satisfaction of popular needs rather than profit.

In detail, however, Dr. Sun's ideas underwent many changes with the years, as conditions altered and new revolutionary problems arose. The only man who never changes his mind is a man who never

thinks,—and this could not be said of Sun Yat-sen. But throughout his life he held to one fundamental aim,—freedom and happiness for the people of China. And his thought was directed at all times to the best means for achieving this. At the time of his death he regarded his "Plans for National Reconstruction," "Outline of Reconstruction," "The Three Principles of the People," and the Manifesto of the First National Convention of the Kuomintang, as the basis for the further work of the Revolution.

Of these works the last three are available in English translation. The first-mentioned is only partially so, "The International Development of China" (a part of Dr. Sun's great program) having been translated into English by Dr. Sun himself. (A new edition of the book has recently appeared with an introduction by his son, Sun Fo.*) Dr. Sun's earlier works have not been translated, though some studies are of much importance in their philosophical implications, particularly in his setting forth of the doctrine, new in China, that "action is easy, understanding difficult," in direct contradiction of the old Chinese conception that "it is easy to know, but difficult to do." There is little doubt of the greater soundness of Dr. Sun's attitude, though he was the first to impress this philosophy indelibly upon Chinese thought and gain its acceptance among the active minds of the time.

Furthermore, he was the pioneer in advocating a republic for China, against the conservative scholars and public of his time on the one hand, and foreign reactionaries (inculding, unfortunately, some Americans) on the other. There are wide differences of opinion today as to how long the consolidation and full realization of democratic government will take in China (it took decades in every other country attemping it), but there is little doubt among intelligent men that the Empire is finished forever,—the Empire which seemed eternal when Sun Yat-sen began this work.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Sun's "Plans for National Reconstruction" consisted of several volumes, including "Psychological Reconstruction," "Material Reconstruction," and "Social Reconstruction." The second volume set forth the great leader's idea of the establishment of state socialism in China on the basis of a modern industry, this to be established with advances of foreign capital. This idea, worked out in some detail in "The International Development of China," is referred to in a special article elsewhere in this issue.

A fourth volume, "Reconstruction of the State," was in preparation when Dr. Sun was forced to leave Canton in 1922 owing to Chen Chiung-ming's revolt. It is illustrative of the struggle in Dr. Sun's life between his revolutionary activity and his scholarship that at the time when the first part of this volume (Nationalism) had already gone to press, two more parts (Democracy and Livelihood) were almost complete, and the line of thought and method of approach in the other five parts (The 5-Power Constitution, Local Government, Central Government, Foreign Policy, and National Defense) already mapped out, that his quarters were bombarded and his notes and manuscripts, and hundreds of reference books, went up in smoke. As a result, this volume of most importance in the political aspect of the Chinese Revolution was never completed. The "San Min Chu I" (Three Principles of the People) contains a part of it, but this was written down only from lectures by Dr. Sun.

THE THREE PRINCIPLES

The three principles dealt with in this book, the basic principles of the work of Dr. Sun and of his party, are the "People's Nationalism" (Min Tsu), the "People's Sovereignty" (Min Chuan), and the "People's Livelihood" (Min Sheng). The section on livelihood is incomplete. Its ideas are included in an article elsewhere in this issue. The first principle, "People's Nationalism," points out China's weakness in the world of today. One reason for this is the lack of national feeling among the Chinese people themselves, whose loyalty was generally confined to the family, and possibly to the clan, and who cared nothing about the state. Another reason, Dr. Sun believed, was the rapid increase of European populations in the past century, while China's population was either stationary or decreasing. (We now know China's population to be increasing at a rate at least as high as Europe's, but Dr. Sun, under the unfortunate influence of Rockhill, adopted this foreigner's erroneous opinion on this point in preference to Chinese population figures.)

In addition to these points, China was under the political and economic domination of foreign powers. Particularly was economic domination, because less tangible than political, to be feared. Invasion of foreign goods, and such things as foreign paper money, bank exchange, freight charges, concession taxes and profits, speculation, foreign businesses, etc., represented a direct economic loss to China of over a billion dollars yearly.

Though national spirit was largely gone, however, and the Chinese intelligentsia themelves were so lacking in it that they supported the Manchus to the end of this foreign regime, the spirit had been retained to some extent in the secret societies among the lower classes. These people had not been brought under the intellectual influence of cosmopolitanism, which is not merely a new western philosophy but an old Chinese theory as well. This cosmopolitanism, old or new, was a terrible menace to China. China must develop a powerful nation, and then help other oppressed people to gain their national independence. Japan had shown what an Asiatic nation could do in the material culture of the west and the gaining of complete independence, and was a guiding light to other Asiatic nations.

POSITION DESPERATE

Japan, however, was now imperialistic and a danger to China like other imperialist powers. What had saved China from partition so far was the lack of agreement among the powers themselves, but the "balance of power" could not be depended upon too long, and with the growing economic domination of the country by foreigners, and the decline in the population relative to other countries, the position was becoming desperate. If thought were not taken and resolute action achieved in the next decade the Chinese people were doomed like the American Indians.

To restore the standing of China in the world it was necessary to revive the old virtues of the country,—loyalty, filial devotion, peace, and so on. But together with these China must learn from the West the one thing which the West has to teach,—scientific method and scientific knowledge. The best and most advanced science should be brought to China and combined with China's ancient civilization to produce the best that is in both. Thus, with the development of a feeling of national unity and the increase of population made possible by improved material and sanitary conditions and modern

medicine, China could recover her predominant national position once more.

"If we want to be able to reach this ideal in the future, we must now revive our national spirit, recover our national standing, unify the world upon the foundation of our ancient morality and love of peace, and bring about a universal rule of equality and fraternity."

THE PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY

There is nothing utopian about Dr. Sun's principle of democracy, "the People's Sovereignty." His argument is eminently sane and pragmatic. The present world tendency is all towards democracy, Dr. Sun declares, and furthermore this is the only alternative to civil war for the possession of the throne. Rousseau's principle of "natural equality" is wrong, because men are by nature unequal, like everything else in nature. But equalization is necessary as a basis, not on account of "natural rights," but in order to gain the best possibilities from each individual. In Europe the insistence upon equality came as a reaction against the artificial inequality of the feudal hierarchies. This inequality was unjust and wrong, having frequently no relation to real merit. The common people, in their struggle against the upper classes, adopted the slogan of "equality" as their weapon against hereditary privilege. "The scholars who were supporting revolution had to invent the theory of nature-bestowed rights of equality and liberty in order to overthrow the despotism of kings. Their original purpose was to break down artificial, man-made inequalities."

Recently people have begun to realize that there is no principle of natural equality. "If we forced an equality upon human society, that equality would be a false one.... We would have to level down superior position in order to get equality at the top." But in the light of our present knowledge the aim is clearer: "Equal position in human society is something to start with; each man builds up his career upon this start according to his natural endowments of intelligence and ability." Every human being is entitled to this full development,—to an equal start in life. This not because of any hypothetical "natural rights," but from the socially desirable end of giving every man a chance to contribute to society the best that is in him. For equality is an artifical, not a natural thing."

THE QUESTION OF LIBERTY

Dr. Sun's sound and careful setting forth of his reasons for believing in democracy are a crushing retort to those foreigners who, without ever having read a line of his writings, regard him as a visionary and Utopian, or as merely parroting western ideas. Dr. Sun made mistakes at times, as must every man who delves into every aspect of human life (his mistake on the population question is an outstanding example), but in general his thought is keen and profound, as is evidenced not only in his setting forth of the sound and cogent reasons for democracy, but his analysis of the libertarian idea.

Western revolutions have been inspired by the watchword of liberty. This has been of less influence in China simply because there has been so little official interference with personal liberty, and is therefore a question very different from that of democracy. So long as his taxes were paid, the Chinese subject was let alone. Liberty is as necessary to the people as is air to the lungs, but if there is a plentiful supply of air we will hardly think about it, and the same thing is true of freedom, which has simply been taken for granted. The most terrible force pressing upon the Chinese people has been, and is now, that of poverty, not political oppression, so that "making a fortune" has the same emotional appeal to a Chinese as "Liberty or Death!" to a Western revolutionary.

There is, however, one way in which China's freedom is restricted,—nationally. China must free herself from foreign political and economic domination. "The People's Nationalism calls for the freedom of the nation." As for popular sovereignty, it should be noted that political development in the West has not kept pace with mechanical and scientific progress. It is necessary, therefore, not to follow the West blindly, but, as in other things, to select the best aspects and to combine with the best in China's own political life. Popu ar sovereignty can be realized through the exercise by all the people of full political rights,—suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. Only in the most advanced democracies of the West have these things been realized. The old attitude, however, of suspicion and distrust of strong government, survives in democratic countries, and there is observable an increasing weakening of the state in such countries. But China needs most of all a strong government.

The solution which Dr. Sun sets forth is that of a strongly centralized government. This is to be chosen democratically by the people, but vested by them with full authority for its work. The government chosen is to divide itself into the five yuans (which have already been put into operation at Nanking), the Legislative, Judicial, Executive, Civil Service (Examination), and Censorship (Impeachment). This strongly organized authority can act without fear of interference, power being delegated to them as an auto owner delegates power to his chauffeur. If their work is unsatisfactory they may be dismissed. This is Dr. Sun's conception of the realization of popular sovereignty in China.

POLITICAL TUTELAGE

That a period of preparation is necessary before the masses of the people would be capable of exercising full political rights was clear to Dr. Sun. This is referred to (the "Period of Political Tutelage,") in his "Outline of Reconstruction," which appears elsewhere in this issue. As the reader may refer to this direct, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here.

The Manifesto of the First National Convention of the Kuomintang, at the general assembly of delegates of the reorganized party in 1924, contains the essence of Dr. Sun's ideas as to immediate political program. It emphasized the failure of the revolution down to that time owing to the arbitrary power of the militarists and the invasions of the imperialists, set forth the Three Principles of the People above referred to, and adopted a political platform covering both foreign and domestic policy. As to foreign policy, the aim is of course the cancellation of the unequal treaties and the contracting of international agreements on a basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. The domestic policy includes equilibrium of power between central and local governments, local self-government, appropriation of taxation for social purposes, guarantee of civil liberties, the establishment of conscription, improvement of conditions for peasants and laborers and protection of their organizations, recognition of equal rights for women, the extension of education, the application of the tax on land values, and the conducting of various enterprises (particularly those of a monopolistic nature) by the State.

DR. SUN'S LAST WILL

Sun Yat-sen died on March 12, 1925, after forty years of devotion to the Chinese Revolution. Dying, his last thoughts were for the success of the revolution. He had seen the Manchu Empire crushed to earth, but had seen selfish and sinister forces arising in its place for a new subjugation and a new exploitation of the Chinese people. But never, in the heart of this great and loyal revolutionist, was hope lost, and on his death-bed, with his end near, he gave his last charge and commission to his comrades in that last will and testament which is now known to China's millions everywhere:

"I have devoted forty years to the work of the national revolution, the aim of which is to secure freedom and a position of equality for China. After forty years' experience I am profoundly convinced that in order to realize this aim we must arouse the masses of the country, unite with those nations of the world who accord us equal treatment, and struggle together.

"The revolution is not yet successful. All my comrades must continue to exert their efforts according to the Plans for Reconstruction, the Outline of Reconstruction, the Three Principles of the People, and the Manifesto of the First National (Kuomintang) Convention, until fully realized. The recently advocated calling of a People's Convention and the abolition of the unequal treaties should be consummated in the shortest possible time. This is my earnest charge to you."

H. P. H.

*The International Development of China, by Sun Yat-sen. Second edition, with introduction by Sun Fo, The Knickerbocker Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1929.

"FACTS VS THEORIES" IN THE EXTRALITY QUESTION

MUCH INTEREST was aroused in Shanghai last week by statements on the subject of extraterritoriality by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain and by Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Sze, after tracing recent developments in Turkey since the relinquishment of the consular courts, declared that "true nationalism once awakened in a people is bound ultimately to succeed, and if its course of progress is checked or diverted, the reaction is likely to be in direct ratio to the impediment which had been placed in its way." He admitted the possibility of trouble and confusion during the period of transition from the old to the new system, but stated that this trouble and confusion could be greatly minimized by cooperation and wise statesmanship on both sides. He said that China welcomes foreign traders and foreign investors but the traders and investors must do business in China as they would in any other country, that is, without claiming any special privileges which they would not be willing to grant to Chinese traders in their countries. In closing his talk he quoted the "Four Principles" pertaining to China's sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of the country, which were incorporated into the preamble of the Nine-Power Treaty that was signed at the Washington Conference. Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, in replying to this address, declared that he was certain that "not one foreigner in China would hesitate to relinquish all special privilges were he assured of the same protection that Chinese nationals receive in Great Britain.....As plain businessmen we are accustomed to *deal with facts rather than theories.* We know what the conditions are in China and what any precipitate readjustment of the present status would mean.....we know that any change can be made only by a process of very gradual evolution if chaos and huge financial losses to Chinese and foreign interests are to be avoided."

Mr. Calder-Marshall's statement summarized well the standard viewpoint of foreign merchants in China on the subject of abolition of the consular courts. "Foreign merchants are accustomed to deal with facts rather than theories," was his reply to the remarks of the Chinese Minister, hence we are to assume that if the foreign merchants can have their way there will be no change in the present status of extraterritoriality until China is in a position to guarantee protection to foreign merchants in China "similar to the protection which Chinese merchants receive in Great Britain." A few days following this statement by Mr. Calder-Marshall the local British Chamber issued a pamphlet supposedly for circulation abroad, which was entitled, "China's Promises and Performances." This pamphlet contained in its introduction quotations from statements in 1927 and 1928 by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wherein they promised the abolition of likin and unification of finance following the granting by the Powers of tariff autonomy. There then followed a list of so-called "illegal and vexatious taxation" that occupied some ten columns of small type, a record of present conditions in Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Honan, Hunan, Chihli, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei and Szechuen provinces. This list was preceded by the statement, "we would remind the Nanking Government that they promised abolition of likin, etc., and instead there exists a welter of increased and increasing taxation." Following this list there was another article in criticism of recent action of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in establishing so-called "Inspection Bureaux" for the purpose inspecting Chinese products intended for export. It was stated that while the Chinese Government had explained that these Inspection Bureaux had been established for the purpose of "elevating China's commercial credit with foreign countries and increasing the value of China's exports" the actual results amounted to little more than 'squeeze' because the inspection was allegedly superficial and carried little or no weight with the purchasers of Chinese products in foreign countries.

The foregoing apparently constitutes the "facts" in the situation to which the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce referred and it was largely based upon this information that the various foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai, following the lead of the British Chamber, last week sent identic telegrams to their various home governments protesting against a relinquishment of extraterritoriality on the grounds that such action on the part of the Treaty Powers would be "premature." Thus is the position of foreign merchants in China, but particularly in Shanghai, again made clear and while the conditions which they have described are probably correct, there is little liklihood that their protests will have much effect upon the ultimate solution of the extraterritorial problem. The reason for this statement is that the Chinese also have some "facts" on their side, the most important of which is that the treaties pertaining to extraterritoriality will shortly expire. Another obvious "fact" on the Chinese side s the existence of Chinese Nationalism which is

determined to sweep away these foreign special rights and which would likewise sweep away any Chinese Government which did not heed the will of the Chinese people on this question.

As Dr. Sze stated in his address, the Chinese are determined to end these so-called "special rights" under which foreigners conduct their activities on Chinese soil and while admitting that much difficulty and hardship is bound to take place during the period of transition, this can have no effect upon the final outcome because "impediments placed in the progress of nationalism will be followed by reactions on the Chinese side in direct ratio to the impediment." A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a conversation with foreign newspaper correspondents last week declared that foreign extraterritorial privileges must go, by negotiation if possible, but if the Treaty Powers refuse to negotiate, then China will end the "special rights" arbitrarily when the present treaties expire. He declared that China will be satisfied with nothing short of a complete relinquishment of extraterritoriality, but that after the principle of China's judicial autonomy has been definitely established, that China would be willing to enter into some temporary arrangement that would minimize the confusion that is likely to result during the period of transition from the present consular-court status to the new status of complete judicial autonomy. There can be no mistaking China's intentions to abolish extraterritoriality, and while China's methods in the accomplishment of her intentions may depend upon circumstances and vary in accordance with the ideas of different individuals who may be in power in Nanking, the ultimate result will be the same. Any resistence to these demands on the part of foreign interests will be met by resistence and retaliation on the Chinese side, the Chinese retaliation being in direct proportion to the foreign resistence. Therefore, as stated in a previous discussion of this subject in these columns on May 18, the foreigners would be on much safer ground if, instead of blindly resisting something which their better judgment should tell them is inevitable, they would devote their attention to the devising of some plan that would minimize the ill effects that are likely to follow a revision of the treaties on this question.

TAGORE AND THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

MR. Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet-philosopher, has been issuing so many statements about his alleged unfortunate experiences with the American immigration officials at Seattle, that one suspects a propaganda intent. For example, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at Tokyo on his return trip, he lauded the officials and people of Canada saying "they" were very receptive and sensitive to the appeal of higher things" and that he "was deeply attracted to them and desired to know them better," etc. Now it is a well-known fact that the Province of British Columbia of Western Canada, where Tagore visited, bars out British Indians just as strictly as does the United States; hence it is rather difficult to understand Tagore's sudden love for the Canadians and his antipathy toward the Americans on the Pacific Coast. According to his interview, his chief animosities against the Californians, Washingtonians and Oregonians was due to the lack of attention which he received when he was forced to wait for some time at the immigration station before the officials could go through the formalities necessary for his admission to the United States. He alleges that he was insulted because the officials did not show him respect and asked a number of "insulting and humiliating" questions pertaining to the length of time he expected to remain in the United States, etc. As a result of these experiences Mr. Tagore declared his conviction that "all Americans on the Pacific Coast are suspicious and insulting toward Asiatics" so that when he arrived at Los Angeles he suddenly decided to leave the country and return to the Orient. He told all about it in long interviews with newspapers in San Francisco and Los Angeles and has continued to talk about his experiences with newspaper correspondents all along the line.

To refer back to the attitude of the Canadians, one wonders whether Mr. Tagore has forgotten the famous Komogata Maru case when the Western Canadians stoned and chased out of their chief port a ship-load of Indians and the further sad experience of these same Indians at the hands of the British officials in India when the Komogata Maru returned to that country. The trouble with Mr. Tagore seems to be that he is living so far above earthly affairs that he has forgotten all about the position of the rank and file of his own fellow countrymen who have been struggling and giving their lives for the independence of their country. He also apparently thinks that high and mighty Philosopher Tagore should be admitted to the United States without formalities even though his fellow countrymen of more lowly social scale, are barred out.

We have no intention of condoning the alleged incivilities of any American immigration official, but we doubt most seriously whether they were any more "uncivil" toward Mr. Tagore than they are to any other alien entering the United States whether Oriental or Occidental. The trouble with Mr. Tagore seems to be that he considered himself above ordinary immigration laws and regulations which are applicable to all individuals. If the official who interviewed Tagore at Seattle erred, the chances are that he has been punished by this time because there is no questioning the fact that Mr. Tagore has given the case sufficient publicity both in America and in the Far East. In connection with the general subject of American immigration regulations, it is of interest to note in a *United Press* dispatch from Washington on May 17 that Senator Daniel F. Steck of Iowa has introduced a bill in Congress, which, if passed, will place both Chinese and Japanese on a quota basis the same as European countries. The bill introduced by Mr. Steck would reduce the immigration quotas from all countries by one-third, but would at the same time place the Chinese and Japanese on the same basis as Europeans. The present "quota" immigration law places European immigration into the United States on a quota basis depending upon the number of persons of each nationality already in the country. This same law, which was passed in 1924, excludes Chinese, Japanese and other yellow races, that is, laborers, but permits businessmen and students to enter the country under certain restrictions. Space is too limited for a discussion of the ins and outs of Oriental exclusion legislation in the United States which has resulted almost entirely from agitations of the labor unions which oppose the admission of competing laborers accustomed to a lower standard of living and lower wages. It is significant, however, that agitation in the United States looking to the placing of China and Japan on a quota basis similar

to Europeans, has reached the stage of the introduction of a bill in Congress. There in hope that this bill will shortly become a law!

THE I. S. S. AND THE CHINA TAX COLLECTOR

THE INTERNATIONAL Savings Society, or "I. S. S." as it is popularly known, caused a mild stir in foreign commercial and financial circles last week by inserting a notice in the local newspapers to the effect that from now on the Company will pay to the National Ministry of Finance a monthly tax amounting to 10-cents on each $12 premium, 5-cents on each $6 premium and 3-cents on each $3 premium. As a result of this decision on the part of the directors of the I. S. S. several irate bond-holders wrote letters to the *North-China Daily News*, the local British official organ protesting against this alleged "squeeze" on the part of the Ministry of Finance of the National Government. One letter-writer in the official British organ declared "the I. S. S. is a French corporation in the French Concession and I do not think the Ministry of Finance has any right to order them to do anything at all and, in view of our extraterritoriality, the Ministry of Finance has no right to order foreigners to pay any stamp tax. If this is permitted to go through then we may expect. . ." These letters and the general criticism which has been made of the action of the directors of the I. S. S. constitute a good example of the ignorance which prevails among foreigners in China regarding their so-called "rights." For example the International Commission on Extraterritoriality which the Powers sent out to China in 1925 for the purpose of investigating China's courts and judicial system recommended that,

> "Pending the abolition of extraterritoriality, the nationals of the Powers concerned should be required to pay such taxes as may be prescribed in laws and regulations duly promulgated by the competent authorities of the Chinese Government and recognized by the powers concerned as applicable to their nationals."

This resolution by the Commission on Extraterritoriality undoubtedly gives the Chinese Government the right to levy a tax on foreign nationals and their interests, although it is understood that only a few of the larger companies have complied with the regulation. The International Savings Society, in deciding to pay taxes to the National Government, is undoubtedly doing so with the full knowledge of the French diplomatic authorities in China. In taking this action both the Company and the French authorities are showing their wisdom because there has been much speculation regarding the possible status of this company in the event of an abolition of extraterritoriality. The I. S. S. is popularly known as a savings society, but it is doubtful whether many persons would buy its bonds were it not for the fact that there is a monthy "drawing" and consequent distribution of so-called "reimbursements" running all the way from $12 to $43,029 (this month's big prize). The I. S. S. was organized in Shanghai about thirteen years ago with an authorized capital of Tls.65,000 in Chinese currency and 2,000,000 in French francs. The company has grown like the proverbial mushroom and now has capital and resources of Mex. $29,759,589.41, thus rating as one of the chief foreign financial giants of the China coast. It's the biggest thing in the local French Concession and since it deals in local real estate, industrial and municipal debentures, it exercises much political power in local French affairs. Mr. M. Speelman, once manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, is director and managing genius of the I. S. S. He is of Dutch Nationality.

Indians Convicted, Sentenced to Jail and Deportation

Five British Indians, Asa Singh, Indar Singh, Hakin Singh, Narain Singh and Ishar Singh, who were tried in the local British court on a charge of "behavior prejudicial to public safety," were found guilty and sentenced on May 20, the sentences for four of them being one month in jail and deportation, while sentence for Ishar Singh, the fifth accused was two months in jail at hard labor and also deportation. Ishar Singh was given the severer sentence because he was secretary of the "Gundwara" or Indian church and according to the evidence he had applauded the various alleged seditious utterances of the other accused. In delivering the sentence, A. J. Martin, British Court Registrar, said that he was "absolutely satisfied that seditious speeches had been delivered at the Gundwara regardless whether they had been read from newspapers or delivered extemporaneously."

In summing up the defense, Tycho Wing, British attorney, took up and analyzed the various alleged seditious statements (referred to in a previous account in *The Review* on May 18) and declared that they amounted to nothing more than "pious hopes" on the part of the Indian nationalists, hence he believed them to be completely innocent of any intention of wrong doing. He also declared his conviction that the Police Informers, or detectives attached to the Shanghai Municipal Police Department who had reported the allegedly seditious utterances, were largely inspired by factional differences within the Gundwara. He charged that the only reason the case had been brought up was because some of the accused Indians had attacked the local "C. I D." or Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police Administration.

An amusing incident developed during the course of the trial when Mr. Priestwood, the police prosecutor, charged one of the accused, Hakin Singh, with sedition "because he was wearing a black turban," Mr. Priestwood alleging that loyal Sikhs always wore white or colored turbans and that when a Sikh wore a black turban it was a sign that he was a "radical." The witness replying, declared that he had never heard that the color of a man's hat had anything to do with his loyalty or disloyalty toward the British Empire and that he wore a black hat "because he liked that color." It was also brought out that the Indian had served the British Empire in the World War and had received three medals for good service and bravery. Mr. Priestwood asked him why he was not wearing the medals at the present time, implying that he was now "against England," but the witness stated that he was not wearing the medals because he had lost the ribbons.

The concluding stages of the trial, according to the reports which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, chiefly centered about the reading of the Indian Nationalist newspapers in the local "Gundwara," it being brought out that it was the custom for more intelligent Indians to read the Indian newspapers to the congregation and then explain the meaning of the articles to the members who were not able to read. One of the articles read in the church had been a clipping from the local *North-China Daily News*, which had referred to non-payment of taxes in some Indian village. Mr. Wing, attorney for the the accused declared that "surely a clipping from the *N. C. D. N.* could not be seditious," and explained that the article had been read because several Indians in the congregation had come from the village mentioned in the article. Chunda Singh, president of the Gundwara explained that the newspapers which had been read in the church had been received by mail from India and since they were regularly published in India, they obviously had been passed by the British censors and hence could not be considered seditious. Mr Wing also pointed out that some of these newspapers had been read in the church ten months and more ago.

Mr. Priestwood, in summing up for the prosecution claimed that he knew nothing about any censorship in India and in any event a "constant reading from a known labor newspaper branded the reader as having a certain belief in what he read." He held that the evidence of Besant Singh, the chief police witness was correct in every detail and complimented him on his bravery in attending the Gundwara "in the interests of the Police Department when he knew that the Gundwara were against him." Mr. Priestwood was also positive that the prosecution had established the fact that certain of the accused have had, or at present have, strong communistic leanings and thought this was no time to quibble on such matters. He demanded deportation because to allow the accused, if found guilty, to remain at liberty on security for good behavior "would surely work to the detriment of peace in the British Dominions." Sentence was then passed.

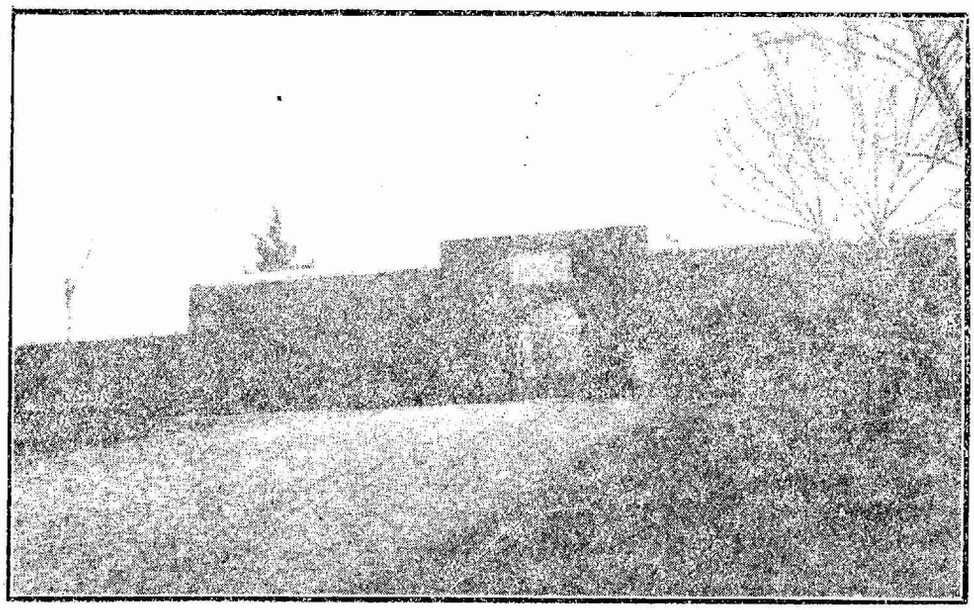
Another British Indian, a Sikh watchman named Charan Singh, was arrested on May 22 by the so-called Indian Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police Departmet, charged with having returned to China after having been deported. He

(*Continued on page 585*)

Entire Chinese Nation to Mourn During Period of State Funeral

BY EVA CHANG

THE entire nation will go in mourning during the period (May 26-June 1 inclusive) of the State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic and the late Leader of the Kuomintang. All amusements will be stopped during the week throughout the country. The National Capital will fly flags at half mast for six days and the rest of the country for three days.



The Entrance Gate and Wall to the Ancient Ming Tombs Adjoining the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Tomb Provides an Interesting Contrast to the Modern Style of Architecture Used in the Construction of the Sun Yat-sen Edifice.

Preparations for removing the casket containing the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Peiping to Nanking and for burial in the Chung San Mausoleum are nearing completion. Barring unforeseen incidents, the casket will be taken from the Piyung Temple to the Chienmeng Station, to be borne southward to its final resting ground by the special train via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, on May 26.

Members of the immediate family of the late Dr. Sun have all arrived in Peiping to accompany the casket to the Capital, Madame Sun having arrived from Europe via Siberia on the 18th inst. and Mr. and Mrs. Sun Fo, Mr. and Mrs. Tai En-sai, Dr. Sun's daughter and son-in-law, and other members of the family and relatives having arrived on the special train from Nanking on May 14. It was decided that Dr. Sun's remains were to be removed from the present casket to the bronze casket on May 22 after which they will be subjected to a special embalming process. It was announced by Dr. Steven of the P.U.M.C. that the body has been very well preserved except that it is slightly darker than when Dr. Sun was living.

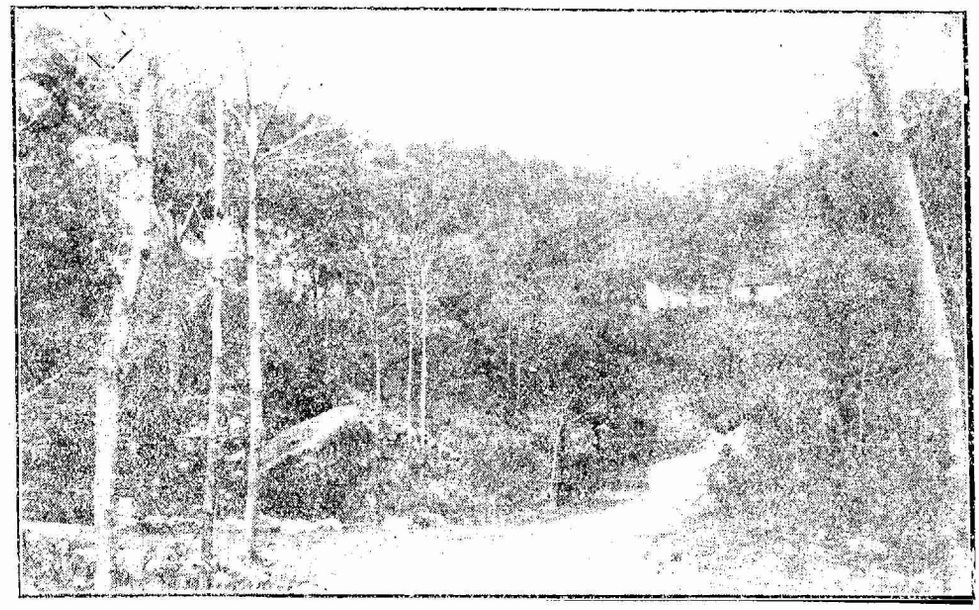
The casket will then lie in state for three days in order that the public in the north may pay their last respects to the late Leader of the Chinese revolution. It is announced that representatives of Party, Government, and various military and police organs, and of various foreign governments, their ministers and other foreign guests may pay their respects on May 23; representatives of all public organs on May 24; and members of family and relatives on May 25.

According to the program, the casket will leave Peiyung Temple in the Western Hills at 1 a. m. May 26, passing Yuchuanshan, Chinglungchiao, Wanshoushan, Haitien, entering Shichimeneg, passing Hsinkaikou, West Shipailou, West Changankai, going through the Forbidden City, passing through West Changanmeng, Tienanmeng, Chunghuameng and Chengpangmeng to East Station. It is expected to reach the station at 4 p. m. The Special Train is scheduled to leave the station at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Shang Cheng, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government and concurrently Acting Garrison Commander for Peiping and Tientsin, has been elected Chief Marshal and Chang Ying-wu, Gendarmerie Commander of Peiping, Chu Chi-chuen, Commander of Gendarmes, Ho Chi-kung, Mayor of the Special Municipality of Peiping, Chao Kwan, Commissioner of Public Safey of Peiping Special Municipality, as Marshals. The Chief Marshal will ride at the head of the procession of infantry and cavalry.

One hundred and one guns will be fired from Tienanmeng When the casket is leaving Piyung Temple. All factories in Peiping will blow their whistles every ten minutes from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All city gates and pailous will be appropriately decorated with mourning colors and those of the Party flag. The entire city will fly flags at half mast, including the tram cars.

The following is the order of the procession in Peiping. First section: (1) Marshal and cavalry on black horses in the lead with "road opening banners"; (2) three cavalry men with rifles for protecting the banner; (3) two cavalry men with rifles, one on the left holding the National flag and one on the right holding Party flag; (4) three cavalry men with rifles for protecting the flags; (5) Band of the Headquarters of the Garrision Commander for Peiping and Tientsin; (6) cavalry with spears. Second section: (1) Band of the Public Safety Bureau of Tien-



Some of the Natural Scenery on Purple Mountain in the Vicinity of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial and Tomb. This Entire Area Has Been Made into a National Park.

tsin Special Municipality: (2) Shang Cheng riding with banner of Chief Marshal; (3) infantry holding rifles point downward.

Third section: (1) band of the No. 2 Workshop of the Peiping Social Bureau; (2) MarshalChang Ying-wu; (3) infantry; (4) labor representatives. Fourth section: (1) band of Workshop of the Peiping Social Bureau; (2) naval officers; (3) naval troops.

Fifth section: (1) band of Peiping Public Safety Bureau; (2) Marshal Chao I-kwan; (3) police force; (4) representatives from merchants and public organs.

Sixth section: (1) band from Peiping Public Safety Bureau; (2) Marshal Ho Chi-kung; (3) police; (4) students' and farmers' representatives.

Seventh section: (1) band; (2) Marshal Chu Chi-chuen; (3) gendarmes.

Eighth section: (1) band of Peiping Public Safety Bureau; (2) representatives from Mongolia and Thibet, Hopei Provincial Party Headquarters, Peiping Special Municipality Party Headquarters, Hopei Provincial Government and various Departments, Peiping Special Municipality and various Bureaux, various military organs, and all organs directly under the Central authorities.

Ninth section: (1) band of Gendarmerie Commander for Tientsin; (2) infantry; (3) regimental flags; (4) infantry.

Tenth section: (1) band; (2) infantry; (5) incense burner; (4) portrait of the late Leader.

Eleventh section: (1) representatives and Ministers from various foreign countries and foreign guests; (2) Members of Dr. Sun's family, Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee members, State Council members, Executive and Supervisory Committee members of Hopei Provincial Party Headquarters Executive and Supervisory Committee members of the Peiping Special Municipality Party Headquarters, Director of Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air forces, various Commanders Peiping and Tientsin Garrison Commander, Divisional Commanders, Chairman and members of Hopei Provincial Government Committee and Heads of various Departments, Mayor of Peiping Special Municipality and Commissioners of various bureaux, Chiefs of Military Councillors, (3) casket guarded by forty picked gendarmes.

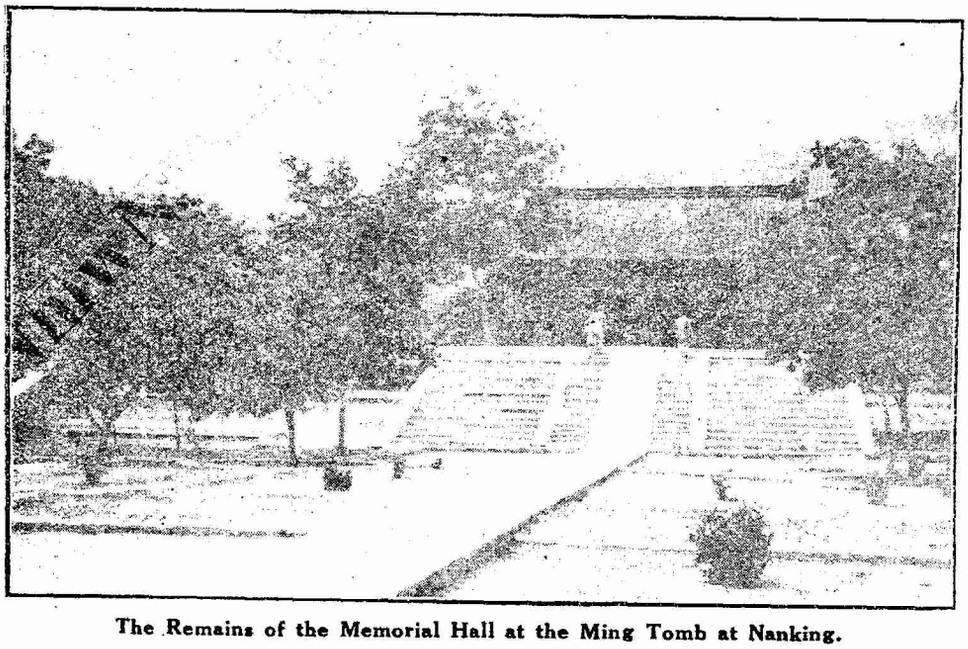
Twelfth section: (2) women members of Dr. Sun's family in automobiles; (2) representatives from various Party, Government, military and police organs and all other public bodies; (3) body guards.

There will be three other trains besides the one carrying the casket of the remains of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen leaving the East Station in Peiping southward on May 26. The first train that heads the procession will consist of one car each of the first, second and third classes, three open cars, one baggage car, one diner, one armored car, and seven propaganda and publicity cars. It is scheduled to leave Peiping at 4:15 p.m., May 26. The second train will bear the casket. It will be composed of (1) locomotive, (2) first class sleeper, (3) first class sleeper, (4) car for the committee, (5) third class diner, (6) casket diner, (7) car for the family, (8) car No. 100 bearing the casket, (9) guards, (10) casket bearers, (11) baggage car, and (12) railway gurads. It will leave the station promptly at 5 o'clock. The third train carrying the Government staff will leave forty-five minutes later. It is composed of one third class coach, one first class sleeper, one diner, five open cars, one baggage car and one railway guard's car. The fourth train carrying guests is to leave at 6:30 o'clock. It is composed of two third class coaches, two first class sleepers, one parlor car, one first class diner, one first class coach, one second class coach, one baggage car, and one railway guards, car. All the cars are furnished by the Peiping-Liaoning, Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administrations. Each train will be accompanied by a doctor, a member of the railway administrative who is familiar with railway affairs, and two coolies carrying fire extinguishers. No passenger trains will be run during the passage of the special trains.

At each stop along the way last respect will be paid to the late Leader by representatives from various Party, Government and military organs, and the public bodies of the respective localities. There is a memorial pailou at each of the sixteen stations between Peiping and Pukow and flags will be at half mast along the way. Four pailous are erected at Pukow, one over the rails leading into the station, one at the entrance of the platform, one in front of the Administrative Building, and one at the wharf.

A Corps of Casket Guards has been organized by the students of the Central Military Academy, who have just been graduated this year, to accompany the casket southward from Peiping. It was President Chiang Kai-shek's idea that inasmuch as the Academy was first established by the late Leader and fostered untiringly in his later years, it was only appropriate that the students should show their affection and loyalty toward him by faithfully guarding the casket.

Almost Adjoining the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Mausoleum Is the Ancient Tomb of the Ming Emperors Who Ruled in Nanking About Six Centuries Ago. This is a View of the Avenue of Sacred Animals Which Guards the Way to the Ming Tomb.



The Remains of the Memorial Hall at the Ming Tomb at Nanking.

(*Continued on page 588*)

SHANTUNG RETURNS TO CHINESE CONTROL

(Special Correspondence)

Tsinan, May 17.—One week ago today Japan's occupation of the capital of Shantung officially was concluded. For about a year Japanese soldiers had patrolled the streets of Tsinan, barricades had been set at the principal traffic intersections, Chinese government buildings occupied and control exercised over a local puppet government set up by the Nippon militarists. Now all this, to lapse into pidgin-English, is "finish"—*mei-yo-la* !

General Chen Tiao-yuan, formerly head of the Anhwei provincial government, arrived on May 10, to assume responsibility for the affairs of Shantung. He has been made Acting Chairman of the provincial government. With him came about 5,000 Chinese gendarmes to replace the Japanese soldiers who moved out the same day. Under the leadership of General Wu Shih-yu, the gendarmes quickly have established an atmosphere of peace and normality in the city. The transfer from Japanese to Chinese control was effected without difficulties. No hits, no errors—no incidents !

The Shantung provincial government, which has been located temporarily in Taian ever since the Tsinan incident, has now returned to the old capital, offices having been established in the buildings formerly occupied by the Tupan of Shantung. Through traffic having been resumed on the Tsinpu Railway several weeks ago, the Tsinan station of that line is now fully occupied by the Chinese Railway staff. The Railway Hotel, used as barracks by the Japanese military, has been given a thorough renovation since the departure of the latter, and now announces that it is prepared to offer guests "every modern convenience, as of old."

Prevailing in the streets of Tsinan is the old commercial activity, the spirit of business aggressiveness that characterized this city before the invasion of the Japanese. Chinese shops that have been closed for months are announcing "Grand Reopening Sales." The market places are flooded with shoppers, and the "curb-venders" and barrowmen, of whom it has been said that there are more in this city than in any other, now have renewed their ancient disputes as to which shall use the wider part of the streets. National flags are everyhere in evidence—hanging from shop fronts, from beneath the bamboo triumphal arches that span a number of the principal streets, on flagpoles erected high up on the old city wall, and in the hands of tottering infants, as well as being displayed in miniature on the coat lapels of their fathers. Parades are numerous, and one may be awakened at any hour of the night with shouts of "*San Min Chu I*", accompanied by other rhythmic phrases which, it is assumed, are of a *vive la* Sun Yat-sen nature.

Meanwhile Japanese civilians are quietly pursuing their duties and their trade already has begun to revive. Many of them rejoice with the Chinese that the unhappy incident of last May definitely has become a thing of the past. There is much backslapping and handshaking and *samshu* and *sake* are being freely exchanged.

The complete evacuation of all Japanese troops from Tsingtao and Shantung Province generally was carried out, without incident, on May 19.

Left—**Japanese Civilians in Tsinan Returning to Their Homes After Bidding the Japanese Soldiers Good-bye.**

Right—**Japanese Troops Evacuating the City of Tsinan.**

Left—**Gen. Chen Tiao-Yuan, Head of the Shantung Government (center), Telling Col. Yasumitzu (right) of the Japanese Forces Goodbye on the Tsinan Railway Station Platform.**

Program for the Funeral Services on June 1

(Translation by S. S. Chow of the Publicity Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

In connection with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's funeral, the following regulations have been issued by the Committee in charge of same:

1.—These regulations together with dates of funeral and lying-in-state shall be conveyed to the whole nation, the Ministers and Consuls abroad, the overseas Chinese, and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the various foreign nations.

2.—Flags throughout the country shall be half-masted for 7 days from May 26 to June 1 inclusive.

3.—No parties shall be permitted during the days of mourning.

4.—All members of the Kuomintang and officials of the Government shall be in mourning.

5.—Date of burial: June 1.

6.—Time of burial: noon. 101 guns to be fired.

7.—A three-minutes' silence to be observed throughout the country at noon on June 1.

8.—All communications throughout the country to be suspended for three minutes at noon on June 1.

9.—All persons participating shall wear the proper costumes.

10.—All civil and military administrations and public bodies throughout the country shall send delegates to attend the funeral and burial at Nanking. These delegates must reach the Capital before May 26.

11.—All members of the Kuomintang, civil and military officers, police, and civilians shall stand up and pay respect to the hearse in passing.

From Pi Yun Su (Peiping) to Pukow the following to be observed:

1.—A ceremony to be held before the coffin is removed. During this, members of the family of the late leader and the highest local officials shall take part, and 101 guns be fired.

2.—Members of the family to accompany the hearse to the Chien Men Station.

3.—At the Chien Men Station, members of the family and special delegates to bear the coffin to the special train. 101 guns will be fired.

From Peiping to Pukow all connected with the Kuomintang, as well as civil and military officers, shall pay respect to the hearse. Arrival at Pukow.

1.—Members of the Central Executive Committee and of the State Council shall be at the station prior to the arrival.

2.—Local officials of all ranks and party members shall be at Hsiakwan in readiness for the hearse.

3.—101 guns to be fired upon arrival of the train at the station.

4.—Members of the Central Executive Committee, and of the State Council, Special Delegates, and members of the family to bear the coffin to a warship. 101 guns to be fired.

On arrival at Hsiakwan all officials and party members at Hsiakwan shall take part in landing the coffin and bear same to the hearse.

From Hsiakwan to the Central Party Headquarters at Ting Chia Chiao, the hearse will be accompanied by members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and of the State Council and families.

Upon arrival at the Central Party Headquarters the coffin will be placed in the Hall; when a service will be held immediately. After the service both the family and members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and of the State Council shall alternatively take charge of the coffin. The coffin will lie in state for three days from May 29 to 31. The arrangement of the Hall will be as follows:

COFFIN

TABLE

Sacrificial Scrolls	Floral Tributes	Floral Tributes
Assistant	Chief Mourner	Assistant
Announcer		Announcer
Guard	Guest	Guard
Announcer		Announcer

The usual service during the three days (May 29 to 31) is as follows:

1. Order 2. Rise 3. Band 4. Three Bows 5. Three Minutes Silence 6. Placing Floral Tributes 7. Reading the Scroll 8. Band 9. Three Bows 10. End

The procession will be in the following order:

1st Section:

a. Mounted Guards.
b. Band.
c. Mounted Guards.

2nd Section:

a. Band.
b. Infantry.

3rd Section:

a. Naval Band.
b. Marines.
c. Naval Officers and Men.

4th Section:

a. Municipal Band.
b. Police Officers and Men.

5th Section:

a. Band.
b. Representatives of Farmers.
c. Representatives of Labourers.
d. Representatives of Merchants.
e. Representatives of Schools.
f. Representatives of Students Bodies.
g. Representatives of Women's Organisations.

6th Section:

a. Band.
b. Delegates of Overseas Chinese.
c. Delegates from Army, Navy and Air Force.
d. Delegates of Municipal Governments
e. Employees of the National Government.
f. Delegates of Provincial and Special District Kuomintang.
g. Members of both the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Nanking Special District Kuomintang.
h. Staffs of the Central Party Headquarters.

7th Section:

a. Band.
b. Members of the State Council and Officials of the First Rank.
c. Members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees.
d. Friends and Relatives of the late Leader.
e. Members of the family of the late Leader.
f. Hearse.
g. 1 company of infantry.
h. 1 company of cavalry.

Services at the Central Party Headquarters:

May 29 from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. for members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, members of the State Council, and representatives of the Party, Military, Administrative, and Police organisations.

May 30 from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. for the public.

May 31 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon for foreign representatives and visitors.

May 31 at 2 p.m. for friends, relatives, and members of the family of the late Leader.

The service prior to the funeral procession will consist of 101 guns and the following:

1. Order 2. Rise 3. Band 4. Three Bows 5. Three Minutes Silence 6. Reading Sacrificial Message 7. Band 8. Three Bows.

The coffin will then be placed in the hearse by members of the family, members of the Central Executive Committee, and of the State Council, and representatives of foreign nations. Upon arrival at the Mausoleum, the coffin will be taken out of the hearse and carried to the hall followed by the mourners who shall walk in files of two preceding the coffin. Representatives of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, President of the National Government, and foreign representatives shall act as pall bearers. As soon as the coffin reaches the entrance of the cupola a salute of 101 guns will be fired. Following this, delegates will be conducted to visit the cupola. At 12 noon a service will be held in the hall of the mausoleum consisting of the following items:

1. Rise 2. Band 3. Three Bows in front of the cupola 4. Silence (noon) 5. Three Bows 6. Band 7. End.

The following information is issued for representatives of foreign nations:

1. Rites to be observed;

a. All foreign representatives are to be taken care of by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs either by nations or in groups.

b. Foreign representatives and visitors when entering the hall are required to give one bow, in the middle of the hall another bow, and when in front of the coffin one more bow. Floral tributes may then be placed on the table in front of the coffin. When retiring they are required to walk backward and observe the same formality as above. The band will play upon their stepping out of the hall.

c. Foreign representatives and visitors are required to put on full dress.

The Outlook for the Electricity Department Under Private Control

BY TREVOR L. CHRISTIE

IN the period of over a month since the ratepayers of the International Settlement voted to dispose of the Electricity Department, the representatives of the American and Foreign Power Company, the purchasing group, have been quietly at work drawing up the legal documents necessary to the transfer of the enterprise from municipal control to private ownership.

Although the sale of the Department definitely was approved April 17, a prodigious amount of effort has been and still is being required in order to make the transaction binding. A permanent franchise must be constructed, satisfactory both to the Municipal Council and the American and Foreign Company. Deeds of title and a contract of sale must be drawn in legal form. A mortgage, providing for the payment of the balance of the purchase price, must be codiciled before the transfer can be considered complete.

Work on those documents has been progressing during the past weeks under the direction of Mr. S. W. Murphy, legal counsel for the International Group, and Mr. H. F. Jackson, consulting engineer. It is not probable that the final steps will be taken in the sale for at least a month.

Interviewed this week by a representative of the *China Weekly Review*, Mr. Murphy said that the next definite move to be made was the formation of an operating company here to handle the future supervision of the public utility. The personnel of the concern will be made up largely of those who have participated in the control of the Electricity Department in the past, Mr. Murphy said. He expressed the hope that Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, present engineer-in-chief and manager of the Department, will continue his duties in a similar position with the new company.

In connection with the proposed operating company, Mr. Murphy announced that Mr. C. P. Zimmerer, an accounting specialist of the American and Foreign Power Company, now is on his way to Shanghai to assist in its establishment. Mr. Zimmerer is aboard the *President Lincoln* and will arrive here May 31. He will come with power of attorney for Mr. Murphy, and what is known in legal parlance as "vehicle to take title". Mr. Zimmerer's services will be sought, both in the formation of the new company and the ultimate consummation of the utility transfer.

"Neither the American Foreign and Power Company nor any subsidiary organization which may be formed is planning a radical change in the operation of the Electricity Department", Mr. Murphy said. "We are satisfied that the plant has been run at a high stage of productivity during Mr. Aldridge's managership and we expect it will continue along the same lines. We shall keep our ear to the ground and as the need for change or enlargement presents itself, those modifications or additions will be made.

Relative to enlargement of the plant, Mr. Murphy said that two new 25,000 K. V. A. turbine sets, products of the Metropolitan-Vickers Corporation, recently have been installed. Four new boilers also are in process of installation, two of them being of Babbock and Wilcox make and two from Sterling works. This equipment was authorized in 1926 by the ratepayers and was on the floor before the Department was sold.

One of the new turbine sets already is running under test and the other will be in operation within a month, according to Mr. Murphy When both are set up, they will increase the output of the plant from 121,000 K W. to 161,000 K. W., or almost one-third. The additional boilers will increase the steam pressure from 200 pounds per square inch to 375 pounds. The number of boilers will be increased from 26 to 30. The cost of the layout is estimated at £600,000.

"Looking into the future," Mr. Murphy said, "we envisage a growth in Shanghai which will make it necessary to double the capacity of the plant within ten years. As the population mounts and additional current is needed, the plant will be enlarged to meet the demand. We have sufficient ground now, but, if our calculations are correct, building space equal to the present structure will have to be provided in the next decade."

Information released by Mr. Murphy shows that the American and Foreign Power Company is the subsidiary holding group through which the Electric Bond and Share Company operates in foreign fields. The former concern was organized in 1923 and has grown phenominally, especially during the past two years. It has investments in Japan, British Columbia, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, Italy, Spain, France and Germany. The company has complete control of public utilities in eleven of these countries and has minority interests in six others.

The Company's extensive program of expansion in foreign countries along modern American lines is largely of a constructive nature. It involves dealing with many interests, private and governmental, and many transfers or mergers of properties and, also, the re-building and inter-connecting of plants and systems in order to render the maximum of public service at minimum cost.

The gross earnings of the American and Foreign Power Company and its subsidiaries for the year ending December 31, 1928, were $30,112,578. On October 31, 1928, it had outstanding 473 592 shares of 7% preferred stock, with a value of $47,359,200; 36,521 shares of $6 preferred stock, valued at $3,652,100; and 1,282,898 shares of Second Preferred stock, Series A, with a value of $128,289,800. The total value of these senior securities was $179,301,100. In addition, there were outstanding about 1,247,804 shares of no par value common stock and 3,160,076 option warrants, entitling the holders to purchase common stock at any time for $25 a share. Figuring the common stock at $50 a share and the option warrants at $25 each, the total securities of the corporation have a value in excess of $300,000,000.

Back of the American and Foreign Power Company is the Electric Bond and Share Company, the parent organization, which was incorporated in the state of Maine in 1905. It has grown steadily until today it handles properties in 33 states in America and in 17 foreign countries. The securities of these properties, however, are owned by such subsidiaries as the American Power and Light Company, the National Power and Light Company, the Electric Power and Light Corporation, the American Gas and Electric Company and the American and Foreign Power Company.

The past record of the Electric Bond and Share Company shows that wherever it has extended its operations, the properties under its supervision always have been efficiently conducted. It has not sought to reap profits by stock jobbing, security selling, or by paying large dividends, but only through the successful operation of its owners.

Mr. S Z. Mitchell is president of the board of directors, both for the Electric Bond and Share Company and the American and Foreign Power Company. C. E. Calder is president of the latter corporation.

Shanghai, May 22, 1929.

Dr. Sze Speaks at Anti-Opium Association Reception

The National Anti-Opium Association of China gave a tea reception in honor or Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, on Friday afternoon, May 17th. Mr. Garfield Huang, General Secretary of the Association, reported on the recent successful national anti-narcotic itinerary campaign and pointed out the necessity of making known facts regarding the drug situation in China before the convening of the forthcoming International Opium Conference. Dr. Sze then addressed the meeting.

In his address Dr. Sze recalled that he had assured the Governments represented in the First and Second International Opium Conferences held at Geneva that the Chinese Government would never depart from its policy of total suppression declared in 1906. On his recent return to China, he was, then, pleased to find his statement substantiated by the National Government's united policy of opium suppression, and to see that much progress had already been achieved. He has also remarked with much satisfaction, he declared, the beneficial effects of the educational campaign conducted by the National Anti-Opium Association.

Dr. Sze further stressed the necessity for international cooperation in the struggle against narcotics. In China at present drugs such as morphine, heroin and cocaine, which come entirely from abroad, are taking the place of opium which is not so easily smuggled and consumed. Parties to the Hague Convention, he said, have assumed obligations which reference to the manufacture of these drugs.

In conclusion Dr. Sze congratulated the members of the Anti-Opium Association on the excellence of the work they re accomplishing and gave an assurance of his cooperation.

Will The Chiang-Feng Misunderstanding Result in Another War?

BY C. Y. W. MENG

IN 1927 when the Northern Punitive Expedition from Canton was in full swing, the split occurred between Nanking and Hankow, or to put it another way, between the "Right" and "Left" wings or factions in the Kuomintang. Nanking was able to subdue the Hankow Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reinstated as Commander-in-Chief of the National Army. At the very close of the Nanking expedition against the Hankow Government, the so-called Kwangsi clique in the Kuomintang staged a coup d'etat at Hankow which resulted in the ousting of Generals Cheng Chien and Tang Shen-tse by the Kwangsi generals. Then, finally, when the recent Third National Kuomintang Congress was in session at Nanking with many excellent resolutions to be carried out, another war with the Kwangsi leaders broke out.

At the time of the writing of this article, the second stage of this war is still in progress in Kwangtung Province, the latest reports on May 22 indicating that thefight between the Cantonese forces supporting General Chiang and the Nanking Government, and the Kwangsi generals who were ousted from Hankow, has degenerated into a most desperate struggle both within and about China's southern metropolis. Canton has repeatedly been reported captured, but the Cantonese seem to be still holding the city although the Kwangsi troops, led by Generals Bei Tsung-chi, Li Chung-jen and Hwang Shao-hsiung, have invaded the environs of the city. Now, before this war in the south is over, Nanking and Honan have ssumed a warlike attitude!

When Chiang Kai-shek (right) Shook Hands with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in June, 1927 at the Town of Hsuchowfu.

Although actual warfare has not yet developed, the cutting of railway lines and destruction of bridges, although generally denied by the "Honan" elements, nevertheless indicates that another civil war is coming. The open concentration of troops in the North undoubtedly indicates the definite intentions to fight, unless something can be done to mediate the trouble. The "mediation" or "good offices" that we now read about in the daily newspapers, apparently is only for the purpose of giving both parties a little breathing space to prepare for the truggles.

Indeed, it is most unfortunate to be forced to say that within its two years of existence, the Central Government has been forced to devote most of its energies and resources to the subjugation of "rebels" within the Party!

War After June 1?

Since Honan, up to the present, has only been preparing for war by disrupting railway traffic, seizing rolling stock, and similar actions, and Nanking has been completely occupied in preparations for the state funeral of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it is most likely that the war, if there is to be war, will not eventuate until after June 1, which is the date set for the funeral. Indeed it is most unfortunate that after June 1, when the remains of our late leader have been formally buried in the new Chinese Capital, that instead of seeing a New and Brighter China, we should see another and possibly more serious war—which, together with the war now going on in the South, means that all China is again plunged into internecine warfare. Instead of quarreling among themselves, the Chinese people, and particularly the members of the Kuomintang should be united in their efforts to construct a new China. Particularly, the military people should now be willing to surrender their personal interests and work for true unification. Since the Kuomintang leaders exercise tremendous power, it behooves them to realize their responsibilities. Upon their wisdom actually depends China's fuure!

A Plea For Peace International

So far as the present situation is concerned, it is generally favorable to China. The various foreign Ministers in Peiping are either planning to come to Nanking, or have actually arrived for the purpose of participating in the State funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, hence it is the real beginning of China's new status from the standpoint of the treaty situation. By the end of this year, we should see extraterritoriality abolished and all unequal treaties a thing of the past. Why should China have another war at this particular time that may have the effect of spoiling China's present excellent chances fo firnal treaty revision. Look at the North-western Provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu where more than 1,000 people are said to be dying daily of famine. Why shouldn't on rmilitary people think of using their money for relieving the suffering of these miserable people, rather than spend this enormous sum of in another war, which, at its conclusion, will undoubtedly result in losses to both sides—victor and vanquished—and which will result in still more suffering for the Chinese people of the whole country? Today we see our military and political leaders shake hands, call each other "brothers" and tomorrow they fight. Today we see them declaring their allegience to the Central Government and tomorrow they fight against the Central Government. Why can't the civi war in China be brought to an end? One wonders just how many more wars the Government will have to carry out in order to subdue all the "rebels." Why can't our militarists and officials think in terms of China and the Kuomintang and discard all their personal interests and differences?

The Chiang-Feng "Misunderstanding"

From the various telegrams which have been exchanged between Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang, we now know that some misunderstanding has existed for a considerable time. It was reported sometime ago that there was a secret meeting in Peiping, which was participated in by representatives of Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Hsueh-liang, and the Kwangsi leaders. It is stated that when a motion "down with the Nanking Government" was put, the representatives of General Feng and the Kwangsi leaders voted in the affirmative, while the other representatives voted in the negative. It has further been reported that some of Feng's telegrams to the Hankow leaders (Kwangsi) have been

discovered in which it was alleged that Feng had told the Kwangsi generals that if they could hold out for two weeks longer that Feng had assured them of his ability to capture Nanking. It is said that when Gen. Chiang discovered these telegrams that he immediately returned to Nanking and called a military conference to discuss the situation. Feng also called another military conference at Chengchow in Honan Province at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow Railways. It is reported that Gen. Chiang immediately ordered a mobilization of the troops along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and Feng ordered his subordinate Gen. Sun Liang-chen to evacuate Shantung immediately. Feng also ordered all his forces to concentrate in central Honan along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Due to the efforts of Sao Lih-tze, a member of the Central Executive Committee, who made several trips between Chiang and Feng, the situation cooled down for a time. But Feng, as a defense measure, cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway on both the northern and southern borders of Honan and also tore up the Lung-Hai line eastward of Kaifeng in eastern Honan. He is also alleged to have destroyed many railway bridges. However, this action by Feng, although serious, should not be regarded at once as an inevitable indication of war; rather it should be regarded as a defense measure,

Feng Does Not Hate Chiang

At the outset, it would seem that Chiang and Feng, who once shook hands at Hsuchowfu and called each other brothers, have now bcome enemies. If one observes events closely, one must realize that there can be no "hatred" between Chiang and Feng, and what Feng probably "hates" is some of Gen. Chiang's subordinates who are active in the departments of the National Government. One remembers that when Marshal Feng was in Nanking several months ago when Mayor Liu Chi-wen got married, that Feng characterized this marriage as "too extravagant." which almost resulted in the resignation of the Mayor and a slight friction with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who had appointed Mayor Liu to his office. Mayor Liu is said to have built for himself a modern foreign-style residence in Nanking. Feng then built for himself a Chinese farmer-style house almost adjoining the Mayor's new residence, Feng's announced purpose being to show the Mayor that he, as head of the Nanking City Government, should set an example in the simple-life. There are also reports that Marshal Feng has been criticising some of the Nanking Ministries of "injustice" in the distribution of military funds and also for what he has termed unfair distribution of railway rolling stock. He has pointed out that his troops have been underpaid while Chiang's troops have been better paid. Gen. Chiang, in one of his recent telegrams to Feng, answered this point, to the effect that it was necessary to deal with the other troops first. Gen. Chiang has also protested against what he alleges Feng's refusal to surrender control of his armies to the Central authorities. Each has been attacking the other, but more on the score of policies rather than on account of personal "hatred" as such terms are understood among the Chinese people.

Neither Side Anxious for War

Up to the time of writing this article, though many telegrams have been exchanged, no actual warfare has taken place. That indicates that neither side is desirous of war. Feng will only declare war when he is confident that he will win, because if Feng is defeated it would be useless for him to retreat into Shensi and Kansu, famine stricken provinces unable to support their own populations, not to mention an army of 200,000 men. The allegations that Feng would like to drop down on Hankow and capture the big arsenal there is probably a dream rather than a prediction. It is equally inadvisable for Chiang to declare war for the simple reason that the Central Government is now fighting against one "rebel" force in the South and it would be extremely difficult for the Government to carry on two wars, one in the North and one in the South simultaneously. Hence there is a strong possibility that if proper mediation could be effected and Feng could be promised the integrity of his forces, he might withdraw his troops, repair the bridges and the situation might be changed from bad to good.

But should Feng continue to destroy the railways and still dream of capturing the Hankow Arsenal, then the Central Government has no other course but to fight. In that case it would be Feng cutting off from Nanking rather than Nanking cutting off with Feng. Then Feng would be looked upon as a "rebel" to be subdued. The Central Government should exhaust all possible peaceful means for "cooling" down the situation, because China undoubtedly has no desire for more civil-war, but obviously the Government cannot afford to sacrifice its dignity. At present the Government is fighting for the "centralization of authority," and the true "unification of China," hence the Government cannot afford to show weakness at the start. In case of necessity a punitive expedition must be launched, even though the prospects of ultimate victory are not of the brightest.

A Real Solution

As stated in the foregoing, the experience in the past two years has been that before one war is over another has been started. This might, quite naturally, be the experience in the case that Chiang and Feng decide to fight. What is needed is to find some fundamental solution of the problem. The Conference on Military Reorganization and the Disbandment of Troops adopted many fine resolutions for the disbandment of surplus troops and the discharging of commanding generals. The Third National Congress of the Kuomintang also adopted many fine resolutions, but actually little has been done to put the resolutions of either conferences, into effect. What the Congress ought to have done was to adopt a resolution that "all generals commanding troops should be retired and sent abroad at Government expense for a course of study" and the entire country handed over to a civilian government for administration. In his recent telegram, Gen. Chiang declared that he intends to resign after the State Funeral of the late leader, Dr. Sun, on June 1. Feng has also wired Chiang several times stating his intentions to go abroad. Hence it should be possible to adopt some peaceful means of settling the Feng-Chiang case. The Central Executive Committee, the highest organ in the Government, should be able to find some way out of the present crisis, because, as stated, if this present situation is permitted to drift into a serious way the future of the nation may be prejudiced.

Shanghai, May 22, 1929.

No Fighting With Feng Until After the Funeral

A dispatch from Nanking on Thursday, May 23 stated that General Chiang Kai-shek called a military conference on May 22 which was attended by a number of important officials of the Government at which it was decided: (1) unless Feng Yu-hsiang's troops take an offensive attitude, the punitive order against him will not be issued until after the state funeral services of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; (2) immediately following the funeral services, a drastic military action against Feng will be launched. The disposition of the Government's military forces will be as follows: Eastern route army to be commanded by General Chiang Kai-shek, personally; Southern route army operating from Hankow, under command of Gen. Ho Ying-chin; Northern route army, operating from Peiping, under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. In addition to the foregoing, the following commanders will also participate. 1st route army Gen. Shang Chen; 2nd route army, Gen. Tang Shen-tse; 3rd route army, Gen. Fang Chen-su; 4th route army, Gen. Liu Chi; 5th route army, Gen. Chu Peh-te; 6th route army, Gen. Chang Fa-kwei.

It was announced on May 22 that Gen. Tang Shen-tse has departed from Peiping for Nanking for a conference with Gen. Chiang.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on May 22, made public a circular letter which he had sent to the Peiping Diplomatic Corps and the Shanghai Consular Body in which he announced the launching of an attack upon Gen. Chang Kai-shek and the "illegal Nanking Government" and warning the foreign diplomats against permitting the Nanking Government to negotiate any foreign loans or obtain ammunition from foreign sources. The telegram stated that Marshal Feng has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Route Army of the "Party Safeguarding and National Salvation Forces." Concluding, the telegram expressed the hope that the Powers would remain neutral and stated that the lives and properties of foreigners would be protected by the Revolutionary Army to the best of its ability."

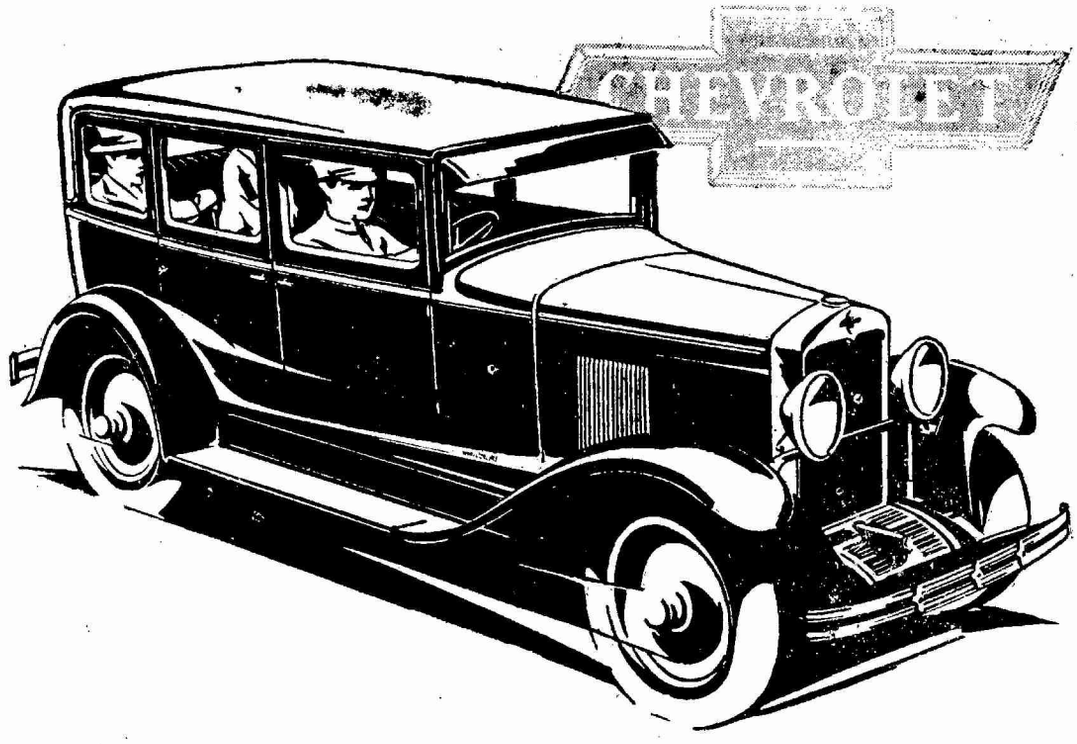
April Issue of "The Statistical Monthly"

The April Issue of *The Statistical Monthly*, the first number of which was published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan in March, contains editorial and contributed articles dealing with statisical information concerning China and foreign nations.

"The Statistics of the National Railways of China" by Ling Chin-yu, is among the chief articles. Mr. Ling gives a detailed account of Chinese railway problems, discussing the distances of Chinese constructed railways, the history of foreign loans in China for railway construction, total debts of the lines and the difference between railways in China and other countries.

Other articles include "The Use of the Representative Method in the Last Thirty Years" by Chu Chu-hui, "The Change in the Price of Rice" by Lin Wei, "The Registration of Deaths in European and American Nations" by Sun Tsen, a translation of "Research on the Population Problem after the World War" by A. B. Wolfe of Hawaii University and a report of the work of the Bureau of Statistics during the month of March.

CHEVROLET IS A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



RESOURCES BEHIND PRODUCTS

CHEVROLET as an Example

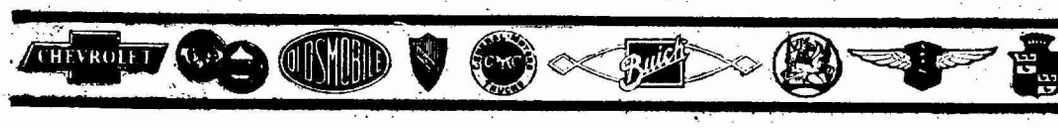
The unbounded resources and unsurpassed power of organization of General Motors are eloquently testified to by the New Six-Cylinder Chevrolet for 1929.

The time occupied in making the fundamental mechanical changes demanded by the application of the six-cylinder principle to Chevrolet was the shortest in the history of the automotive industry.

The scientific and engineering research work necessary to develop this fine car covered a period of four long years. Experiments and tests on more than 100 different motors were made at General Motors Research Laboratory and General Motors Proving Ground.

A still greater wonder is that this "Six in the Price Range of the Four" is marketed at practically no increase in price. This was made possible by the tremendous purchasing power and the world-wide merchandizing organization of General Motors.

GENERAL MOTORS



GENERAL MOTORS

48-657

The Sun Yat-sen Outline of National Reconstruction

(Owing to controversies which frequently arise regarding the accuracy of translations of the Sun Yat-sen Outline of National Reconstruction, which appear in the English language, The Review presents herewtih, in parallel columns two translations, one by Messrs. S. S. Chow and Edward Bing-Shuey Lee of the publicity department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking, and the other by Dr. Frank W. Price, a veteran American missionary and authority on the Chinese language. Dr. Price is a member of the Presbyterian Mission and is now a resident of Nanking. The translation by the two Chinese members of the Central Executive Committee, was checked over and revised by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government.)

Translation by Dr. Frank W. Price

(Dr. Sun Yat-sen's *Fundamentals of National Reconstruction* gives in concise form his practical program and ideals for the political and social reconstruction of China and for the realization of the Three Principles in the life of the nation. His plan is having a large influence upon the thinking and working of the present government. The value placed upon the *Fundamentals* may be judged from the fact that it is carved word for word inside the new Memorial Hall of Sun Yat-sen on Purple Mountain, Nanking. This translation is made from the original as published by the New Age Publishing Company in April 1927.)

1. The People's Government shall reconstruct the Republic of China upon the basis of the revolutionary San Min Principles and Five-power Constitutional scheme.

2. The first essential in reconstruction is the *social welfare* of the people. In order to provide the four great necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter and communication facilities—for all the nation, the government must actively cooperate with the people in the development of agriculture so that all may have enough to eat; in the development of textile manufacturing so that all may have sufficient clothing; in the construction upon a large scale of all kinds of houses so that all may have comfortable homes; in the repair and building of roads and waterways so that all may have convenient means of travel.

3. The next essential in reconstruction is democracy. Therefore the government must educate the people in political knowledge and skill so that they may exercise their rights of suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum.

4. The next essential in reconstruction is *nationalism*. To the weaker races within the country the government should extent a helping hand and assist them to become self-determining and self-governing. Against tyrannical and aggresive governments without the government should set itself in determined opposition. At the same time the government should revise its treaties with all foreign nations so that we may recover our equal position in diplomacy and our national independence.

5. The process of reconstruction shall be divided into three periods: the period of military government, the period of educative government, the period of constitutional government.

6. During the period of military government the whole political system shall be under direct control of the military government, which shall on the one hand use its military forces to sweep the country clear of all reactionary elements, and on the other hand shall propagate the principle of reconstruction for the purpose of enlightening all the people and hastening the process of national unification.

7. Whenever a province becomes completely stabilized under military control, then the period of military government ends and the period of educative government begins.

8. During the period of educative government the government should assign men who have received special training and who have passed civil service examinations, to every *hsien*, to assist the people in their preparation for self-government. When a thorough census of the district has been taken, when a complete survey of land in the district has been made, when a police system for the district has been well established, when roads in all directions have been repaired and constructed, when the people have received training in the exercise of their four political rights and are fully discharging their civic obligations, when officials determined to carry out the principles of the revolution have been elected as magistrates and legislators, then may it be said that complete self-government is attained.

9. In a completely self-governing *hsien*, the people shall have the rights of direct suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum.

10. In each *hsien*, when self-government is initiated, a complete assessment of the value of all private lands should first be made. The landowners shall report upon their own lands; the local government shall then levy taxes according to the declared value and may, at any time, buy the land at the assessed price. If, after assessment, the land should rise in value because of political reforms or social progress, the in-

**A literal translation the popular rendering has been "Period of Political Intelage."*

Translation by Messrs. S. S. Chow and Edward Bing-Shuey Lee

1. The National Government's programme for the reconstruction of China is based on the revolutionary principles known as the *San Min Chu I* and the *Five-power Constitution*.

2. The first and foremost element of reconstruction is *livelihood*. In order to meet the pressing needs of the people for food, clothing, shelter, and roads, the government should co-operate with the people to improve agriculture in order to provide them with sufficient food, to develop the cotton industry in order that they may have abundant material for clothing, to build houses on a large scale in order that they may procure comfortable shelter, and to construct new roads and canals and repair the existing systems so as to facilitate traffic.

3. The next element of reconstruction is *democracy*. To enable the people to be competent in their knowledge of politics, the government should undertake to train and guide them so that they may know how to exercise their rights of election, recall, initiation, and referendum.

4. The third element of reconstruction is *nationalism*. The government should undertake to render assistance and protection to the racial minorities in the country (Manchus, Mongols, etc.) so that they may be able to exercise their right of self-determination and self-government, while resisting oppression from foreign countries. The government should, at the same time, revise the treaties with foreign countries in order to secure national independence and international equality.

5. The order of reconstruction is divided into three periods, viz:

   a. Period of Military Operation
   b. Period of Political Tutelage
   c. Period of Constitutional Government.

6. During the period of military occupation the entire country should be subject to military rule. To hasten the unification of the country, the Government should employ force to conquer all opposition in the country and propagate the principles of the Party so that the people may be enlightened.

7. The period of political tutelage in a province should begin and military rule should cease as soon as order within the province is completely restored.

8. During the period of political tutelage the government should despatch trained officers who have passed the examinations to the different districts to assist the people in making preparations for local self-government. The attainment of local self-government depends on the completion of the census, the survey of the district, the organization of an efficient police force, and the construction of roads throughout the district. Moreover, the people of the district must be able to fulfil their duties as citizens by exercising the four rights mentioned above and must pledge themselves to carry out the principles of the revolution, before they are entitled to elect the officer of a "hsien" for the administration of its affairs and representatives of the "hsien" for the formulation of its laws. By that time, the "hsien" will be considered as fully self-governing.

9. The citizens of a fully self-governing "hsien" have the right of direct voting for the election of offices, the right of direct recall, the right of direct initiation, and the right of direct referendum.

10. At the beginning of self-government it is imperative that a declaration be made of the value of private owned land of the district, the procedure being to require the owners to make their own declaration at the local administration so that the tax will be imposed according to the declared value, but the local government is entitled at any time to purchase the property at the declared value. Any increase in value as a result of improvement in the administration and progress of the community shall be set aside for the benefit of the whole community, and the original owners are not allowed to reserve it for themselves.

11. The annual revenue from land, the increase in land value, the production from public land, the income from forestry, rivers, mines, and water falls shall be reserved for

On being invited to join the board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company,

Calvin Coolidge Said:

"Believing that life insurance is the most effective instrumentality for the promotion of industry, saving and character ever divised, that a well managed mutual company is a cooperative society for the advancement of the public welfare, and that as one of the leaders in this national economic movement the New York Life Insurance Company may justly be called a public service institution, I accept the nomination you have tendered me to become a member of the Board of Directors of your Company and if elected I shall be glad to participate in its administration."

The New York Life Insurance Company is a very great institution. In comparison the Asia Life Insurance Company is small. But the type of service they render, each is its own sphere, is the same and the American Legal Reserve System is common to both. As America grew the New York Life Insurance Company grew. As the Orient is gathering its economic strength, the Asia Life Insurance Company is growing It is a public service institution promoting in this community industry, saving and character.

Asia Life Insurance Company

17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

48-659

TRANSLATION BY DR FRANK W. PRICE

crement shall be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the whole *hsien* and not be considered as the private property of the landowners.

11. All annual receipts from the land, all land increments, all products of public lands, forests and streams, all profits from mines and waterpower shall go to the local government, and shall be used for the promotion of local business, for care of the young and aged, for relief of the poor and famine-stricken, for medical services and for meeting various other public needs.

12. When the development of natural resources and the promotion of large industrial or commercial enterprises are beyond the power of the *hsien* itself, and the assistance of outside capital is necessary to success, subsidies should be granted by the central government; all profits from the enterprises should be equally divided between the central and local government.

13. Each *hsien* shall share the responsibility for support of the central government by remitting a certain precentage of its annual income, the exact amount to be decided upon each year by the people's representatives. The minimum precentage shall be ten percent, the maximum fifty percent.

14. After local self-government has been established, each *hsien* shall elect one member to help organize the delegates' congress and to take part in the work of the central government.

15. All candidates and appointees for public office, whether in the central or local government, shall pass the central government examinations and be declared qualified before assuming office.

16. When all the *hsien* of a province become completely self-governing, the province then enters upon the period of constitutional government. The representatives' conference shall elect a governor to supervise the provincial self-government. In matters where the national administration is concerned, the provincial government shall receive orders from the central government.

17. In the constitutional period, the powers of the the central government and local government shall be equally distributed, without leaning to centralization or decentralization. All matters which concern the nation as a whole shall be entrusted to the central government; all matters affected by local conditions and circumstances shall be dealt with by the provincial government.

18. The *hsien* shall be the unit of self-government. The provincial government shall act as intermediary between the central and *hsien* governments, for the sake of effective cooperation.

19 At the beginning of the constitutional period, the central government shall complete the organization of the five *Yuan*, or departments, which are to wield the five administrative powers of the government, as follows: The Executive *Yuan*, The Legislative *Yuan*, The Judicial *Yuan*, The Examination *Yuan*, and The Control *Yuan*.

20. The Executive *Yuan* shall be tentatively organized with the following ministries: (1) Ministry of the Interior, (2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (3) Ministry of War, (4) Ministry of Finance, (5) Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, (6) Ministry of Labor and Commerce, (7) Ministry of Education, (8) Ministry of Communications.

21. Prior to the promulgation of the Constitution, all heads of *Yuan* are to be appointed, dismissed and controlled by the President.

22. The draft of the Constitution shall be based upon the *Fundamentals of National Reconstruction* and the results achieved during the periods of educative and constitutional government. It shall be drawn up by the Legislative *Yuan*. From time to time it shall be published among the people in order to prepare them for its final adoption and enforcement.

23. When a majority of the provinces have reached the period of constitutional government, that is, have well-established local self-government, then a national congress of the people shall be held to decide upon and to promulgate the Constitution.

24. After the promulgation of the Constitution, the central administrative power shall be entrusted to the national congress. The congress shall have the right to elect and to recall officials of the central government, and the right to initiate and to revise laws.

25. The day upon which the Constitution is promulgated will mark the full realization of constitutional government. The people of the entire nation shall then hold a general election. Three months after the election the provisional national government shall be dissolved and its responsibilities shall be transferred to the government elected by the people. This will complete the program of national reconstruction.

(Written by Sun Wen, April 13, 1924)

TRANSLATION BY MESSRS. S. S. CHOW AND EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

the local government and shall be devoted to the development of industries, the taking care of the young, aged, poor, the relief of public calamities, the care of the sick, and other public needs.

12. If a district does not possess sufficient capital to develop its natural resources or industries and commerce on a large scale and must seek the aid of outside capital, the Central Government should give the necessary financial assistance and the profits accruing therefrom shall be equally divided between the Central and the local governments.

13. The contribution of the districts toward the expenditure of the Central Government shall be a certain percentage on their revenue. The percentage shall be fixed annually by the People's Representatives, and shall not exceed 50%, nor be less than 10% of the total receipts.

14. After self-government has been established, the people in each district shall be entitled to elect a representative for the formation of an assembly to participate in the political affairs of the nation.

15. All officials to be elected or appointed locally or by the Central Government shall be required to pass an examination to be held by the Central Government before they are qualified for their positions.

16. As soon as all the districts within a province are fully self-governing, constitutional government in that province shall begin and the assembly of the People's Representatives may elect a provincial chief officer to supervise the administration of the self-government of the province. As regards the national affairs of the province, the provincial chief officer shall be subject to the guidance of the Central Government.

17. During the period of constitutional government, the powers of the Central Government and those of the provinces shall be evenly distributed. Affairs of a national character shall be reserved for the Central Government and those of a local character shall be reserved for the districts. The system is neither a centralization nor a decentralization.

18. The "hsien" is the unit of self-government. The province links up and provides means of co-operation between the Central Government and the Local Governments of the districts.

19. At the beginning of constitutional government, the Central Government should complete the establishment of five "yuans" for the exercise of the five powers, the order being as follows: (1) Executive Yuan, (2) Legislative Yuan, (3) Judicial Yuan, (4) Examination Yuan and (5) Control Yuan.

20. The Executive Yuan shall at the outset consist of the following ministries: (1) Ministry of the Interior, (2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (3) Ministry of Military Affairs, (4) Ministry of Finance, (5) Ministry of Agriculture and Mines, (6) Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labour, (7) Ministry of Education, and (8) Ministry of Communications.

21. Before the promulgation of the constitution, the presidents of all the "yuans" shall be appointed or dismissed by the President, who shall supervise them.

22. The draft constitution shall be based on the Programme of National Reconstruction as well the experiences gained during the periods of Political Tutelage and Constitutional Government, and shall be drawn up by the Legislative Yuan through which it shall be made known to the people in order that when the time arrives it will be deliberated and adopted.

23. When more than half of the provinces in the country have reached the Constitutional Government stage, i. e., more than half of the provinces have local self governments fully established in all the districts, there shall be a National Congress to decide on the adoption and promulgation of the Constitution.

24. As soon as the constitution is promulgated, the administration of the Central Government shall be vested in the National Congress. In other words, the National Congress has the power to elect and recall officials of the Central Government and to initiate laws and veto laws promulgated by the Central Government.

25. On the day of the promulgation of the Constitution, constitutional government shall be considered as having been fully established and the people throughout the country shall hold a national election according to the constitution. Three months after the election, the National Government shall resign and hand over its functions to a government elected by the people, and the programme of national reconstruction will thus be accomplished.

(signed) Sun Wen

12th day of 4th month of 13th year of the Republic.

INSURANCE WITH THE

A.A.U.

MEANS A LIBERAL POLICY
LOW COST AND PROMPT
SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

AMERICAN
ASIATIC
UNDERWRITERS

Main Office: **SHANGHAI**

BRANCH OFFICES IN FIFTEEN CITIES

SEVENTEEN THE BUND
TELEPHONE 68244

CABLE ADDRESS
"UNDERWRITERS"

LOSSES PAID OVER U. S. $ 5,000,000.00.

48-661

The Sun Yat-sen that China Worships

Mission-Bred Lad, Ten Times a Failure, Is Now To Be Apotheosized as a God of His People

BY UPTON CLOSE

(New York Times Magazine, March 10)

IN China, where popular conception has man produced by natural revolution and gods made by the beatification of men, another god is about to be placed on his Olympus. The Olympus is Purple Mountain, separated by the great lotus marsh from the red stone walls of Nanking, new-old capital of Chinese nationalism, and the god is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who died on March 12, 1925, with the warning that "the revolution is not yet finished" on his lips.

Now Sun Yat-sen is to be buried in the tomb that had risen on the slopes of Purple Mountain. High government officials and party leaders will go from Nanking to Peking to escort the body of the beloved founder. The cortege will travel from stage to stage along the ancient, stone-flagged Imperial Highway from the western hills, pausing at specially erected pavilions for eulogisms and patriotic speeches. Then it will move in a special train, bedecked with the blue starred flag which Sun himself designed, to the railway terminus of Hsaiakuan—on the Yangtse River port of Nanking. It will be transported to the old Viceregal Yamen, and in the same court where Sun Yat-sen took his oath of office in 1912, will lie in state for three days of ceremony presided over by President Chiang Kai-shek, Sun's one-time amanuensis, and attended by the hundreds of delegates from every part of China.

On June 1 takes place the stately procession over the avenue which has been cut through the crowded city and built through the lotus marsh at a cost of several million dollars, to the mausoleum on Purple Mountain, with ceremonies in charge of the dead leader's only son, Sun Fo, high in Nationalist councils. Although Sun was, at least until his last days, a Christian, and many of the young leaders who will bury him profess that religion, oblations will be made to his spirit and a tablet set up inscribed with only the characters of his name for its earthly anchorage.

Nationalist China, which bows every Monday morning in a clipped three-minute silence before Sun's inexpressive picture, still admits that the revolution is not yet finished, and all of Asia continues in turmoil over the ideal Sun aimed at—the placing of Asian nations upon a basis of equal dignity and strength with those of the rest of the world. But at least the world has admitted that the revolution is in existence—which was not altogether true when Sun Yat-sen's refusal to die was vetoed by the dark angel four years ago.

But what of this amazing man himself? He may be called the world's greatest adventurer in revolution since Bolivar, but less is generally known of his personal life and character today than at his death. Those who saw his quixotic struggles, reported his bombastic statements for a doubting press and felt embarrassed at his puerilities began to realize the flavor of the drama which was playing before thier eyes.

Deification by Intelligentsia

Sun Yat-sen's life was a reversal of traditional Chinese philosophic attitude; his deification is a reversal of the too common Chinese trait of amiably doubting all contemporary or near-contemporary goodness. Only a career completely satisfying the Chinese love for the bizarre and adventurous could have induced the earth's most experienced and sophisticated nation to give way to such unrestrained adulation. With Sun as with Lenin, it is the new intelligentsia, which had boasted itself impervious to hero worship, that is doing the deifying.

We read in the pamphlets of the Kuomintang party—which was critical enough during his life, yet, like many a widow, now permits no hint of imperfection in the lamented one—that he failed ten times, but was never wrong. We are told of a prodigy who before the age of 10 set himself to overthrow not only the Manchu dynasty, but superstition and inequality as well. He named himself, say these eulogies, the second Hung Hsiu-chuan—the rebel who started out to establish the reign of Taiping (Eternal Peace), but ended by causing the death of 2,000,000 fellow-country-men.

Born in 1866, the son of an amiable villager in the delta region of Canton, who augmented the income of his crops by colporteuring for a Christian mission, and of a shrewd peasant mother, Sun's mental development began with the stories he heard of the recent humbling of the Son of Heaven by Lord Elgin's army at Peking and the French aggressions in Annam. Offset against such unfavorable impression of the Western barbarian was his adoration of the missionary ladies to whose homes he went with his father and who assisted him to such an early knowledge of English that he became practically bilingual, as are Mahatma Gaudhi and Mustapha Kemal.

He was to slay thousands en masse, without a twinge, but individual distress would move him to indignation and pity, and his first campaign we are told was the leading of a family rebellion against the binding of his sister's feet. His next was the smashing of the great mud protective deity of the village—an incitation which is not recorded and of which the authenticity is questionable. Knowing the man, however, one would be sure that half impulse, half zeal would lie behind the act.

Sun's family and the village elders in whose pawnshop he clerked were glad to rid themselves of such a conscientious disturber by getting him off to school, and he spent the formative years from 13 to 18 in the Puritan environment maintained by the dominating missionaries of late nineteenth century Hawaii, to whom his elder brother played dairyman and grew prosperous. Returning home to marry a young woman of the village, and sick at heart, doubtless over a broken love affair in Hawaii, seeking consolation from diligent Bible reading, we see him passing through Hongkong to endure discrimination in favor of whites from customs officials, and swear vindication for the hurt to his sensitive soul and the contumely heaped upon his peole.

Beginning of Revolutionary Career

He was the first graduate of modern medicine in China, in the school founded by British philanthrophy and presided over by Dr. James Cantlie, who became his invaluable friend. His revolutionary career began in his association with an anti-throne group of students—the same beginning as we note in the cases of Mustapha Kemal and Stalin. Foreign dominance was added to Manchu tyranny as a dragon to be slain when the Portuguese doctors of Macao barred him from practice with a municipal ordinance excluding native rivalry. From behind the white apron of a successful dispensary manager at Canton he struck at the earth's oldest monarchy.

The unknown young reformer whose early inferiority complex had already changed to an egotism which was to appear often ridiculous, eventually sublime, determined to give the old regime one chance. With an equally unknown friend he made the long journey to Tientsin and invaded the palace of Viceroy Li Hung-chang and presented to that blase Prince a carefully composed program of reforms. The venerable Li, bowing in mock humbleness, begged to be let off from instituting such changes on the ground of his age—although he was not too old to be at the moment engaged in the intrigue with Korea and Russia, which was to bring two wars completing the humiliation of his country, the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese. From this moment intrigue and insurrection was Sun Yat-sen's life.

Outlawed, he drifted around the globe organizing in Chinese communities, collecting money, buying and smuggling arms, with the price of $500,000, the largest ever offered for a man, on his life. His success was slow and doubtful, but was due in great part to his early connections through father and brother and village elders with the Chinese secret or Masonic societies, which had never been reconciled to Manchu rule and had been repeatedly suppressed.

In the guise of merchant or priest, he traveled the length and breadth of China spying out the land. There was a single-mindedness and simplicity about him that attracted men of all races, including the petulant, hunchbacked California military expert, Homer Lea. One believed in him at sight. But there was also a tyranny about him which enraged, and a fatuousness which encouraged men to betray him. But he was always most grand, most undefeated when he stood all alone among the ruins of his enterprise, issuing grandiose announcements, starting over again. Women were fascinated by him, contributed to his cause and sought to give him consolation. He delighted in them and passed on. With swiftly recruited cohorts, he descended to wreak vengeance upon tyrants, disappearing mysteriously as they rallied againt them. He was caught once and again. His descent from the wall of Canton in a coolie's carrying basket is as heroized as Washington's crossing the Delaware. Another time he gained his freedom with no other weapon than his earnest voice and compelling logic. The arresting officers, like those who went for John the Baptist, were at a loss to explain why they came back without him. In London he was kidnapped into the Chinese Legation, and a ship was chartered to carry him back to the tortures devised by the old Empress Dowager. His rescue, accomplished through a note carried by a touched but frightened British menial to Dr. Cantlie, the latter's letter to The London Times and a consequent flurry of sensational journalism, matches with Napoleon's flight from Elba as material for romancers.

Establishment of the Republic

Prematurely, in his absence, his plots succeeded,

CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES

ALWAYS PLEASE

ALL CAPSTAN CIGARETTES ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

E.M.-881 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

48-663

throne that he hated fell, and he was called back by an acclaiming nation to be its First Citizen. But he thought that a government could be made of a President, a synthetic Constitution and the fervor of mutually jealous firebrands. He had to give over to Yuan Shih-kai, who had the army, the prestige of the old mandarinate and the favor of the conservative foreign powers. So with a heroic resignation he abdicated his place to another—only to discover that he and his people had been betrayed. He rose in wrath to annihilate the offender. He failed and was left tragically struggling against treachery in his own ranks and ridicule from the world.

At the lowest ebb of fortune, his lonely heart was strengthened by union with one of the most beautiful and gifted women of his race, a daughter of his old supporter, Soong, the Shanghai tea merchant, who with her brothers and sisters had often stood in adoration about his chair when they were children. She inspired his appeal and comforted his life. Once more he established his power only to be forced out by a henchman with whom he differed.

He refused to work with the successful Liberal dictator Wu Pei-fu, like all true reformers hating the moderate more than the reactionary. And he would not have his fire stolen. He was the power of China's salvation, and China should have the salvation only if she reognized the prophet. He considered the offer of an American Chautauqua manager, but rejected it when he discovered it was inspired by Wu Pei-fu's circle. History has justified his obduracy. He becomes a god on Purple Mountain while the Liberal General ends his days drawing pictures on the slopes of Tibet.

He had learned that the establishment of a government msut be as carefully plotted and fitted to the times as the overthrow of one. He had been formulating a political theory: a Fascist despotism of the progressive element administering government through five departments partly copied from America and party from ancient China, looking toward an ultimate representative democracy—but his movement lacked interests. Then in 1922 a Soviet ambassador, Abraham Adolph Joffe, came to sit with him in a refuge house in Shanghai.

Could Russia be of any help, asked Joffe, to the only man and movement that truly represented the Chinese people? (He had already been snubbed at Peking.) Russia, too, had a cause against the Imperialist polish of the West and their minions, the militarists of North China. Why should there not be a union to flatten the "paper tiger" of Western superiority?

Moscow would do for Sun Yat-sen what it had already done for Mustapha Kemal and Riza Khan of Persia. Moscow would not confine her sympathy to sentimental talk, as did America. She would send military trainers, propaganda artists, who knew how to win the masses, rifles and Siberian furs to be sold in the Canton market for the cause of Chinese nationalism.

New Confidence

In the old revolutionist's heart welled up the confidence of success, the grandiose visions of thirty years ago. A young soldier, graduate of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, who had cared for him when he fled out of Canton on a gunboat and since had acted as his amanuensis, got back into the rice marshes of the South, recruited an army of disaffected elements (much the same element that had driven Sun out) and brought the Old Master down to his original haunts in triumph. Sun undertook his educational and organizing campaigns with a new surety of touch, for the feeling of the end was upon him.

Ching-ling, his wife, suggested her brother, T. V. Soong fresh from Harvard School of Business and the American Banking Corporation, to take charge of finance, and the young Soong did amazingly well at his task. Borodin's Department of Political Education was preparing the way for the punitive expedition which was to wipe up all military organization, and the Russian Generals were training trusty officers in the new military academy. Announcing that he wished to provide a race-wide organization to carry on after him, Sun called the first All-China Overseas Convention of his Kuomintang party.

But Sun began to feel suffocated in the bosoms of the fat merchants of the Seventy Guilds that were his support. To offset his dependence upon them he fostered the new coolie unions. Their radical resolutions alarmed the merchants. Both sides armed, fighting ensued, a rich mercantile area of Canton was burned. The affair ended with Sun retaining his dominance, but it was unstable.

The annual hot weather war betwenn the Northern chieftains was just breaking out—this summer again between Wu Pei-fu of the Yangtse basin and Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. Sun again declared against Wu and ordered his punitive expedition northward. General Wu's subordinate, the Christian General" Feng Yu-shiang, betrayed and ruined Wu, and Sun found himself on the winning side. The Northern militarists and politicians issued him a tongue-in-cheek invitation to come up and help reconstruct the nation.

Once more—the last time—Sun's egotism swung him away from the hard-fought and sure road, away from his inner knowledge that these men were using him for their own ends, away from his senes of abasement and association with hypocrites. His journey to Peking was a triumphal progress—the Palm Sunday preceding an obviously approaching Calvary. Hongkong, which for thirty years had by turns scorned, detested, and feared him, banqueted him. Japanese, still smarting from the blow of the new American immigration act, wept in stifled anger as Sun pictured an East uniting to uphold its racial dignity so arrogantly flouted by the white man.

Characteristically, Sun replied to the flowery welcome of militarists and politicians in Peking with an abrupt denunciation of their sincerity. The "Shanhedrin" counseled on how to deal with him. Would it do to assassinate or imprison him—or would that have the wrong effect? While they were pondering Ching-ling took him, desperately stricken, to the hospital of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a cantankerous dissatisfied patient, briefly happy only when the prettiest nurses of the hospital crowded about his bedside to wait upon him.

Sun's Legacy

As during his life his cause was his only possession, so facing death he made it his only formal legacy. More schoolboys can repeat it to-day than ever declaimed the Declaration of Independence: "I have given my utmost strength to the people's revolution for full forty years .... We must arouse the common people of the clans and ally earth's treat-us-equal nations and struggle along with them.

"The revolution is not completed! All of the same mind with me must, according to the plan of construction I have set forth through the Three People's Principles and the proclamation of the First All-Nation Representative Assembly, unite, struggle to the utmost, take advantage of every turn of affairs, open a people's parliament, right on the abrogating of the unequal treaties. More: you must in the shortest time push these things through to manifest fruits. This is the final command."

The Communists claimed him and Ambassador Karakhan officiated at the State funeral in the yellow tiled Library Building of the once forbidden grounds of the imperial family which he had overthrown. Seeing that the Russian was there, the remainder of the diplomatic corps could only send flowers, discreetly avoiding red. Then Ching-ling, a convert to communism, but still a Christian, took him to the little chapel of the Rockefeller Hospital for a Christian service.

He asked to be buried on Purple Mountain in a "coffin like Lenin's." Moscow asked the privilege of supplying it. Pending its arrival, he was laid in the great native plank box in a niche high in the Byzantine-style Cloud Jade Temple in the western hills, and a guard from his military academy put over him. Chang Tso-lin soon seized control at Peking, but he did not molest the guard and it was at its post when its chief, Chiang Kai-shek, arrived last July to take the old city for Sun's victorious movement and remove the archives of government to the new capital on the Yangtse River.

When the bronze and brass casket arrived from Moscow, it was too small and shabby to be used, and in the wooden coffin of his ancestors Sun is to be transported in a triumphal funeral march across the width of China to his new mausoleum by the side of old Ming the Liberator.

Sun was summoned from life's stage at the right moment to insure fame. Fate grants to few such favor. President Harding was most fortunate; Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt were not. Two weeks more of life would have left Sun Yat-sen an inglorious victim upon the altar of his opportunistic trust of rogues. Death brought suspension of popular judgment. Then the hot-headed act of a British police inspector in Shanghai set all China aflame, rallying support to an obscure and erstwhile hopeless military movement launched by the crusader as one of his last experiments. The Nationalist Army swept the country, carrying as conquering ensign the enlarged photograph of the "Sainted Doctor."

The Father of a Renewed Nation

Sun Yat-sen is thus made the father of a renewed nation. He becomes its Lenin, its George Washington, its Napoleon. In China's pantheon he already ranks with Chu Yuan-chang, who overthrew the Mongol tyranny 500 years ago. He did not have to await the approval of generations of scholars for beatification as did that first Ming Emperor, for in his new age such honor is bestowed, as with us in the West, by publicity.

Since it so happened that the spectacular uprising of China marked the arrival of all Asia at consciousness of revolt against the hitherto dominant race, Sun Yat-sen becomes the

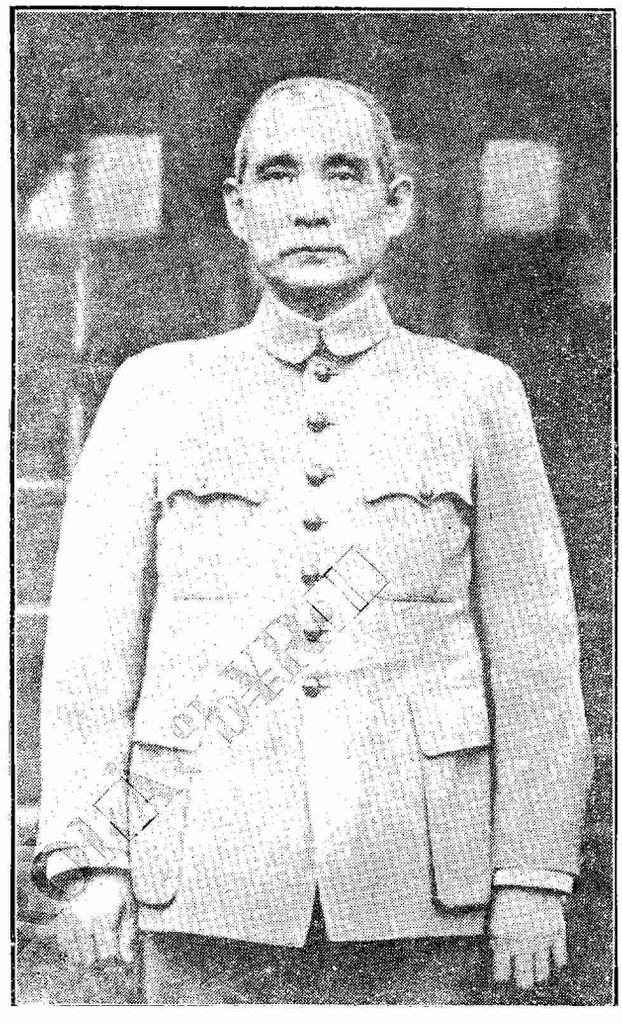
(*Continued on page 586*)

Life and Accomplishments of Sun Yat-sen

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

TO say that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic and popularly known as the Washington of China, led a life of hardship is to put it mildly, for he was always exposed to danger during his revolutionary activities, Dr. Sun has been known the world over as the most effective and practical revolutionary leader China has ever produced, and his life was devoted to liberating China from the shackles of superstition and economic backwardness and hastening China's rise as a modern world power.

The great revolutionary leader was born in a small village near Hsiangshan (now known as the Chungshan district) in the Province of Kwantung on November 12, 1866. At an early age he went to Honolulu where he attended the Honolulu English Bishop School. Upon graduation he attended a high school known as the St. Louis School, and then studied for a term at the St. Louis College. His return to Hongkong and his enrollment at Queen's College marked the beginning of his careeras a revolutionist, for early in life he became convinced that China's weakness was due to the inefficiency and corruption of the Manchus and he felt that the only solution was to work for their downfull. Upon his return from Honolulu he evolved a platform so that he might preach revolution to his countrymen. His slogan at that time, a protest against reverence for the throne, was "Divine Right Does Not Last Forever". Although he felt that his life work lay in the salvation of China, he realized that he must choose a profession in order that he might have a cloak to cover his activities, and he regarded the medical profession ashe kindly aunt who could direct him to the politicalarena, for the Chinese regarded medical men as being separated from politics and he could carry on his revolutionary propaganda without arousing too much attention from the authorities.



Dr, Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Koumintang and Father of the National Revolution

It was while studying at Pao Tsi Medical School at Canton that he met Chen Sze-liang, who was destined to play an important part in his revolutionary activities, and the two discussed revolutionary topics with considerable enthusiasm. After staying for a year in the Canton Medical School, he discovered that Hongkong Medical College had a wider medical programme and it was during his stay in Hongkong that he received the enthusiatic support of Chen Shao-bo, Yu Shao-wan and Yang Ho-lin, and another man at Shanghai Lu Hao-tung. Whenever they came together they did not feel happy unless they discussed revolution, and they were nicknamed "the four great and inseparable scoundrels".

His Revolutionary Activities

When Dr. Sun graduated from the Hongkong Medical College he began to practise at Macao and disseminated revolutionary ideas at the same time. He formed a secret society known as the Hing Chung Hui, and established the Chien Heng firm in Hongkong and the Agricultural Science Society in Canton, both of which were used as revolutionary headquarters.

China's defeat at the hands of Japan during 1894 fully convinced him that the only means of saving his country from destruction lay in revolution and he felt that the moment to strike had come. Thereupon he organized an attack against the Yamen at Canton in the ninth moon of 1895, but this attack proved unsuccessful. Six hundred pistols were seized on board a ship by the authorities, and Comrades Lu Hao-tung and Chu Kwei-chen were executed, while 70 persons were imprisoned.

The Manchus ordered the arrest of Dr. Sun and he fled to Hawaii, then to America, and from thence to England. While abroad he began preaching to his countrymen about the necessity for a revolution. The idea of nationalism had not completely died out among the Chinese, even though they had been ruled by their Manchu conquerers for more than two centuries. After Chinawas conquered by the Manchus, the scholars of the Ming Dynasty handed down the ideas of nationalism to a secret order. This secret order existed among the Chinese em igrants abroad, so the revolutionary leader was able to get their moral and financial support in the great task of overthrowing the Manchus.

His narrowest escape from death occurred when he was kidnapped October 11, 1896 while passing the Chinese Legation at London. Here he was confined until he managed to communicate with his old friend, Sir James Cantlie, who secured his release. His life was constantly exposed to danger, for a sleuth followed him wherever he went and he was compelled to travel in all sorts of disguises.

Returning to Japan in 1899 he leased a house about an arm's throw from the Chinese Consulate at Yokohama at a place known as Number 21 Yamashita Cho. There he carried on his activities until he organized the second revolution shortly after the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion. He had managed to secure the support of General Hwang Hsing and his old schoolmate, Cheng Sze Liang. From the very beginning the movement was successful, but further advance- ment was checked from an unexpected source, and the second attempt failed owing to lack of supplies.

After this unsuccessful attempt he returned to Japan. In 1903 he went to Annam at the invitation of the Governor of Annam. Under the leadership of General Hwang Hsing they began to move their forces at Chao Chow, but were defeated. Another attempt was made to overwhelm the Imperial Army at Wei Chow but this also ended in failure. Not to be daunted by these reverses, Dr. Sun went to Europe where he carried on revolutionary propaganda among the students and organized the Tung Meng Hui. Returning in 1906, Dr. Sun managed to secure the allegiance of Kuo Jen-chow and Chao Pai-shen, two commanders in the Imperial Army. A Japanese was sent to Japan for the purpose of buying ammunition and supplies, but owing to a dispute at the Tokyo Headquarters, the arms failed to arrive on time, and the revolutionary forces were compelled to retreat.

In 1907, Dr. Sun personally led his comrades in an attack upon Jan Nan Kwan and captured three forts, but as reinforcements failed to arrive on time, Dr. Sun was forced to retreat back to Annam. General Hwang Hsing was then ordered to proceed to the Lien and Tien districts and attempt their seizure, but owing to the lack of ammunition, General Hwang's forces were forced to withdraw after a campaign of several months. In the meantime, the Manchu authorities exerted pressure upon the French Government to drive Dr. Sun out of

Annam, so he went to Singapore. In the meantime, Huang Ming-tang led a successful campaign in Hokow and captured more than 1,000 soldiers of the Imperial Army. As an able leader was needed at that time, Dr. Sun telegraphed to General Hwang Hsing asking him to proceed immediately to the scene. But unfortunately, General Hwang was detained by the French authorities, so the eighth attempt ended in failure.

In 1909 the great revolutionary leader went to America to enlist the support of his countrymen there. During his sojourn abroad his comrades at home attempted to storm the city of Canton, but they were routed. Dr. Sun was in the United States at that time, and upon receipt of the news, he hurried back to China and found his followers entirely discouraged by the series of failures; so he called a meeting together at Penang to discuss future revolutionary tactics and instill new courage into their hearts. After the meeting he again returned to America for the purpose of raising funds. During his absence another attempt was made to capture Kwangtung Province and this incident, which later became known as the Huang Hua Kang Martyrdom, also failed, but it gave the Manchu rulers many sleepless nights.

China Proclaimed A Republic

The eleventh attempt was destined to change the course of events in China, for Wuhan was captured without any difficulty on October 10, 1911 and province after province rallied to the support of the revolutionary cause. The Manchus were at last driven from the throne and China was proclaimed a Republic. Hurrying back from America, the "Father of the Chinese Republic" was unanimously elected first President of China.

Dr. Sun resigned in favour of Yuan Shih-kai, but this later proved to be a mistake, for Yuan Shih-kai secretly coveted the throne. Shortly after assuming office, Yuan caused the assassination of Sung Chao-jen, the Kuomintang candidate for Prime Minister. The next step was to outlaw the Kuomintang and dissolve Parliament. When Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed himself Emperor, a fresh uprising took place and he was driven from the throne.

As a result of Yuan Shih-kai's suppression of the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun was driven to take refuge in Japan. With the assistance of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, however, Dr. Sun Yat-sen succeeded in establishing a Government at Canton in opposition to the former Pekiug Government during the latter part of the year 1917. Dr. Sun was then Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but in 1921 he was elected President of the Constitutional Government of Canton by an overwhelming majority. After his inauguration, he organized an Expedition against the northern militarists, but while his army was entering Kwangsi his erstwhile trusted subordinate, Chen Chiung-ming, revolted against him during 1922. But in 1923 Dr. Sun drove out these hostile forces and reestablished the Canton Government.

During the latter part of 1924 hostilities broke out between the Fengtien and Chihli parties, so Dr. Sun lost no time in mobilising his forces for another Northern Expedition. After Tsao Kun was overthrown, the Kuominchun leader invited Dr. Sun to proceed north to hold a roundtable conference. The "Father of the Chinese Republic" reached Tientsin on December 4th, and although he contracted illness, he arrived at the former Northern Capital on New Year's eve. He was then removed to Peking Union Hospital, where he was operated, but these attempts to save his life were of no avail, for he passed away on March 12, 1925. The parting words at his death-bed were "Peace—Struggle-Save China."

Although he did not live to see the realization of the aims for which he had struggled during the last forty years of his life, his spirit and enthusiasm are still alive among his followers, who are doing their utmost to carry out his aims and aspirations. To-day many people who were formerly his bitterest opponents are staunch supporters of his cause and are endeavouring to carry out his Three Principles, Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood of the people. The National Government is conscientiously following the wishes of Dr. Sun by establishing the Five-Yuan system of government with its five powers of the executive, the judiciary, the legislature, the censorate and the civil service examinations. During the period from Political Tutelage to Constitutionalism, the masses will be taught the four powers of the people, namely: suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum.

Koreans Reported Arrested in Seoul

A Reuter's message of May 18 states that the Tokyo "Asahi" has received a special dispatch from Seoul reporting the arrest of 150 Koreans who are alleged to have been plotting against the administration with the assistance of a group of alien radicals. A large quantity of revolvers, bonds and documents were also seized, according to the report, which has not been confirmed officially.

Madame Sun Yat-sen

Sun Sung Ching-ling

孫宋慶齡

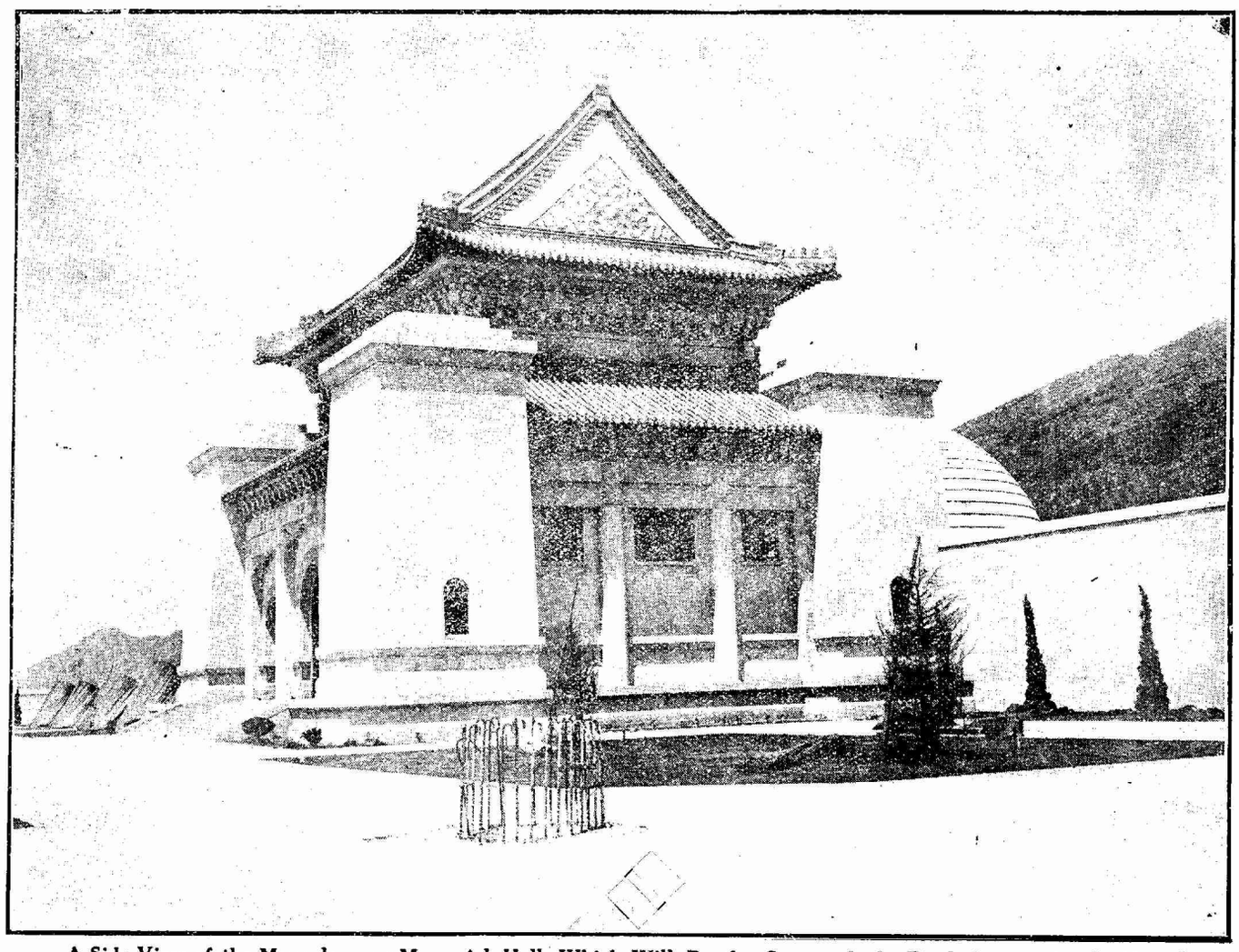
Madame Sun Yat-sen was born in 1890, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Soong of Shanghai, Kiangsu Province. She received her early education at McTyeire School for Women at Shanghai and after graduation proceeded to the United States where she entered the Wesleyan College for Women at Macon, Georgia. After graduation with the A. B. degree, she returned to China. In 1912 when the Republic was formed at Nanking, she served as secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Provisional President. When Gen. Yuan Shih-kai, the first President, took action against Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a revolutionist, she, in company with other members of Dr. Sun's personal staff, fled with him to Japan where they remained for some time as political refugees. In 1914 she was married to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and since that time has become more and more prominent as a revolutionist and expounder of the San Min Principles, taking part in the various attempts to establish a government at Canton and accepting and bearing her share of the dangers and tribulations incidental to revolutionary politics and warfare. Since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Peiping on March 12, 1925, Madame Sun has become even more prominent in the work of the revolution, serving on important governmental committees, interpreting the ideas of her late husband, establishing revolutionary schools, propaganda campaigns, etc.

In 1926, following the reorganization of the Kuomintang at the Second National Congress at Canton, Madame Sun was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee. When the Nationalist Government was removed from Canton to Hankow in January, 1927, she participated in the organization of the Government in that city. In August, 1927 when the Nationalist Government at Hankow collapsed following the establishment of the Nanking Government by the so-called Right Wing in the Kuomintang, Madame Sun departed from China and since that time has resided in Europe, spending most of the time in Moscow and Berlin where she has devoted her time to a study of the European political situation. In 1928 she made arrangements to conduct a lecture campaign in the United States, but the arrangements were not carried out owing to Madame Sun's preparations to return to China to participate in the ceremonies of the state funeral of Dr. Sun. She returned to China early in May, 1929, and announced her intentions of residing in Shanghai.

Madame Sun is a sister of Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor; Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chairman of the State Council. Two younger brothers, T. N. Soong and T. L. Soong, also reside in Shanghai.

The Grand Stairway Leading From the Foot of the Mountain to the Esplanade on Which is Constructed the Memorial Building and Tomb. The Stairway Is Constructed of Cut-Granite Embedded in Concrete and Has Been Pronounced an Excellent Example of Modern Architectural Construction. The Surrounding Grounds Have been Landsceped and Planted in Evergreens. The Architect Who Designed the Memorial, Mr. Lu Yen-shih, a Cornell Graduate, Died a Few Weeks Ago Before the Completion of His Work.

48-667



A Side View of the Mausoleum or Memorial Hall, Which Will Be the Scene of the Final Ceremonies Incidental to the State Funeral which is Scheduled for June 1. The Building, Which is of Massive Granite and Reinforced Concrete Construction, Was Designed and Constructed Entirely by Chinese Labor and Genius.

Why Sun Yat-sen Rules Even in Death

BY COUNT CARLO SFORZA

Former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister to China

(*New York Herald—Tribune, Feb. 10*)

WITH unusual warmth China recently celebrated the overthrow of the imperial regime seventeen years ago.

These seventeen years which have passed since the Manchu dynasty fell have been years of painful search, of desolating struggle for some possible alternative.

But a new condition now exists: a National government of China has at last been constituted—elaborately, ingeniously, regardless of the fact that it has been formed with bold assumptions, and at the same time with overcautious reservations and obscurities. The fact of its creation alone was sufficient justification for the enthusiasm of the celebrations.

The appearance and the first moves of the new Chinese government have been most interesting to watch.

But, strange to say, my thoughts, at this important point of Chinese history, go to none of the present leaders in Nanking. I recently saw many of them during my last trip to China; none struck me as being a real force in Chinese life—such a force as I admitted feeling when Minister in Peking from 1911 to 1915, in Yuan Shi-kai and, to mention a minor personality among the still living, in Yen, the "model Governor" of Shansi.

My thoughts go to the misty shadow of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. The fate of this man, his enigma, remain unexplained to me now, just as they did in 1912 and in 1913, when I used to see him. Living, he appeared a sort of melancholy Kerenski—at least, so one might have said after the Russian Revolution. Dead, he is a Lenin, an all-powerful Lenin for his countrymen.

When he was struggling against Yuan Shi-kai in the first years of the Revolution, Dr. Sun-wen—as we used to call him in Peking—wrote a mountain of nebulous books, which were an undigested amalgam of miscellaneous Western ideas with Chinese preconceptions.

The memory of those years ought to be a great lesson of modesty for all of us Westerners who were living in China at the beginning of the Revolution. None of us thought for a moment that a constitution for China might come out of Sun's books.

And now we have the biggest nation in the world, united, in appearance at least, in considering as dogma all the phrases that Sun Yat-sen fancied to write down during his wandering years as conspirator and party man. When his three Minn (principles) are referred to, everybody bows in China, silently and respectfully.

Were all of us so wrong? Or how is it that Sun has become a symbol?

The problem is worth studying. And to begin with we might perhaps read, in their official text, the famous three Minn, from which everybody quotes, but which so few really know.

The Three Principles

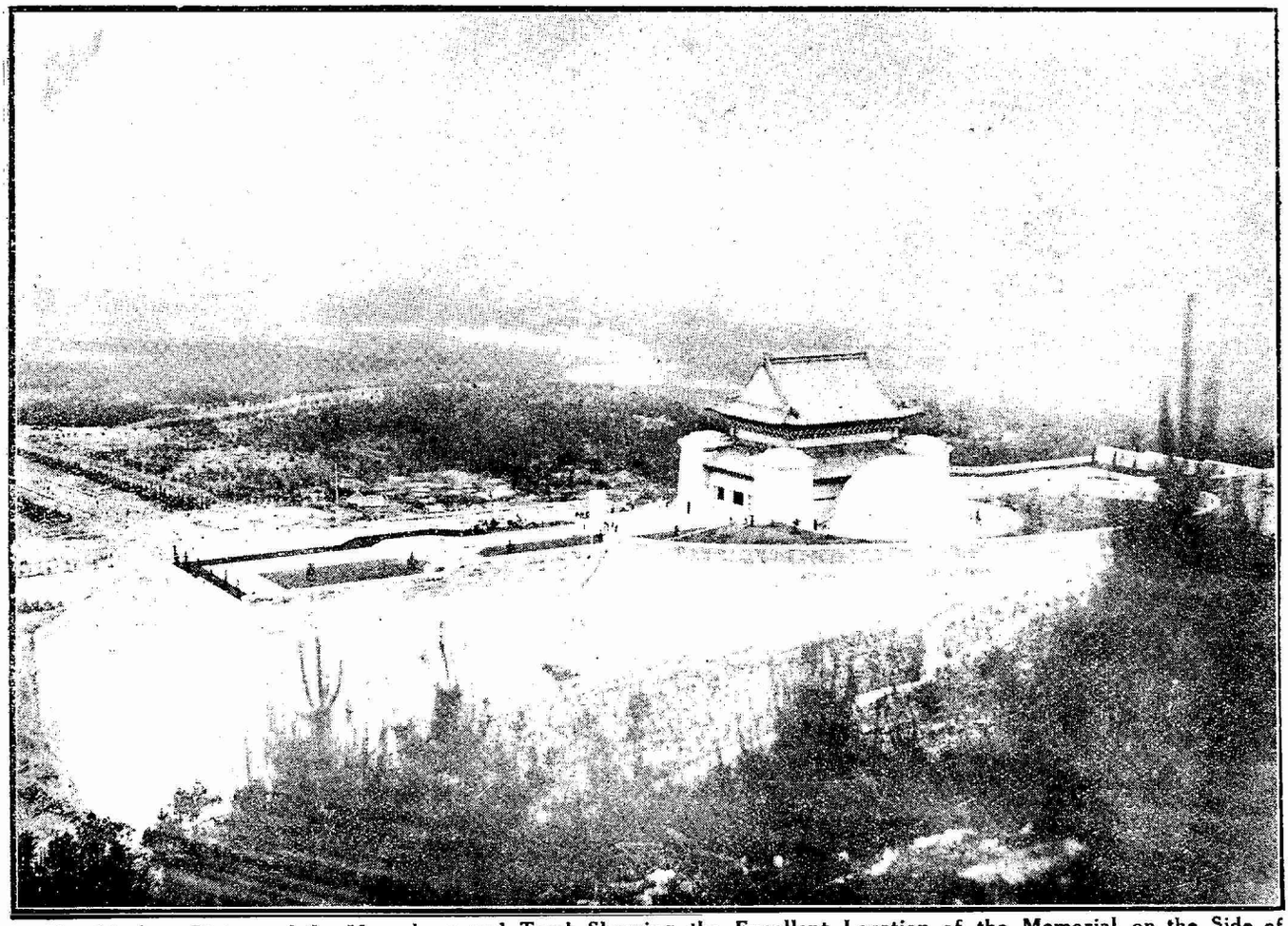
"The Three Principles of the People" is the title of one of Sun's books, a book of 500 pages, so diffuse that, in spite of the fame of the author, no sinologue has dared to attempt a translation.

The following is a resume written by Sun himself at the request of a foreign friend, who gave it to me in 1924. Here it is:

"The first principle is the People's Livelihood, which means to have regard to the people's four main needs: food, clothing, housing and communications. The government must make every effort to develop agriculture that the people may have sufficient food; to develop the weaving industry for the

The Doorway Connecting the Memorial Hall with the Tomb Which Will House Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Remains. This Picture Gives Some Idea of the Style of Architecture and Interior Decorations. The Lower Part of the Wall is of Black Granite on Which Appears Inscriptions Containing the "Last Will" and Writings of Prominent Members of the Kuomintang. The Ceiling of the Memorial Hall is in Typical Chinese Temple Style with Lacquered Pillars. Behind This Chinese Door is a Permanent Steel Bank-Type Door With a Modern Combination Lock.

48-669



An Airplane Picture of the Mausoleum and Tomb Showing the Excellent Location of the Memorial on the Side of Purple Mountain. It Provides a View of the Entire Countryside Leading Toward Nanking and the Yangtsze River. In the Foreground May Be Seen the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Highway Which Leads from the Foot of the Mountain to the Bank of the Yangtsze River, Some 7 Miles Away.

people's clothing; to lay plans for the building of every type of house for the people's dwellings and to construct roads and utilize rivers for the people's communications.

"The second principle is Democracy (People's Power): having regard to the education of the people for understanding and ability in government; the government must lead them to the practice of the popular powers of 'election,' 'recall,' 'initiative,' 'referendum.'

"The third principle is the Principle of Nationality (the People's Nation); with regard to all small weak peoples within the country, the government must assist them to ability for self-government: with regard to external aggression the government must resist it; moreover, at the same time the government must revise all treaties for the reversion of the country to an equal independent status among nations."

It is as vague as a speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament.

But, in the light of subsequent fame and pontifical importance assumed by the three Minn, it is easy now to discover that the third one of them has its basis in the present nationalistic European doctrines; that the second descends from the tenets of the American and French revolutions; and that the first constitutes the link which, in a second period of his political activity, united Sun and the Chinese "Communists."

The development of his Three Principles, as given in numerous works by Sun himself, cannot but strike a Western mind as the work of a sort of naive, visionary spirit living out of realities.

For instance, explaining the Min on the necessity of racial unity, Sun Yat-sen wrote in one of his ponderous works.

"The unity of all the Chinese is an absolute necessity because the white race is multiplying at a much faster rate than we are. The Americans will soon be confronted by a crisis of over-population; on that day, if China is not strong and united, how will our sons prevent the Americans from swallowing them?"

But the crux of Sun's disquisitions—and the field where he shows his mental and cultural immaturity—is his long teaching and explaining of the Min-Sen, or people's material life.

To put it in a nutshell, he says: "The Chinese citizens have full right to all the national resources in land and capital; the Chinese Republic must undertake all banking, all road building, all enterprises in railways and harbors, all navigation and steamship commerce, thus putting a limitation on capitalism and on the creation of too large private fortune. When capitalism will be governed by the new limitations schemed by the Quo-Min-Tang, then the people, all the people, will happily enjoy their national wealth."

One might remark that, after all, the program of the British Labor party, recently laid down and discussed in England, is not so distant from Sun Yat-sen's ideas. And how is it that, although one may have liked or disliked Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's program, nobody laughed at it while it is so difficult to refrain from smiling at Sun's formulas?

Program in Advance of Development

There is no injustice in this. Because in the British case it is a question of principles—the collectivistic ones against the individualistic ones. In the Chinese case it is a question of mixing epochs; Sun traces for a China, which is like the Europe of the eleventh century, a program which is hardly to be accepted by a Europe of the twentieth century.

A few practical examples will suffice:

The public officials in China are popularly believed in the west to be the most corrupt in the world. How could it be possible to give them such a large control of public utilities?

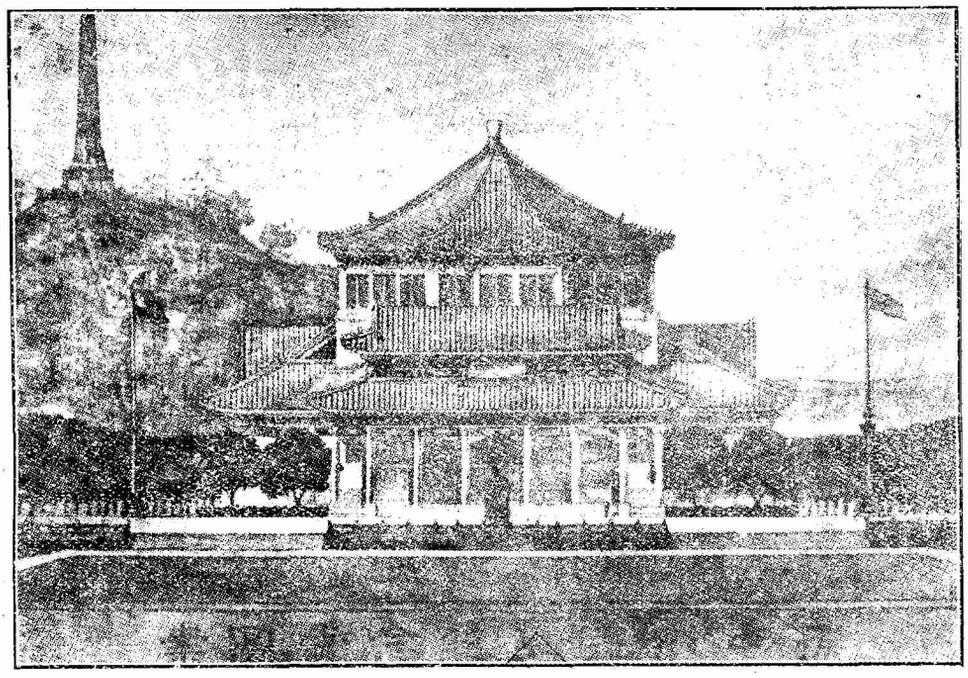
I understand that government owned shipping is far from profitable, even in America. Transplanted in China, it would create an unparalleled field of graft and disorganization.

Sun Yat-sen took it for granted that the necessary capital would easily be found in America and in Europe. The contrary is true. With life and property so insecure in China, American and European capital will probably become more and more adverse to moving to that country.

To do full justice to Sun, there is one document—and only one—among the thousands of pages written by him, which

TAI SHAN FACE BRICKS

Adorn Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall



Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall at Canton on which Tai Shan Face Bricks are used

Had science and art been developed in earlier days to produce the kind of brick that Tai Shan is making now, it would have adorned many palaces of ancient time, as it now beautifies the Memorial Hall of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

泰山磚瓦股份有限公司

Tai Shan Brick & Tile Co., Ltd.

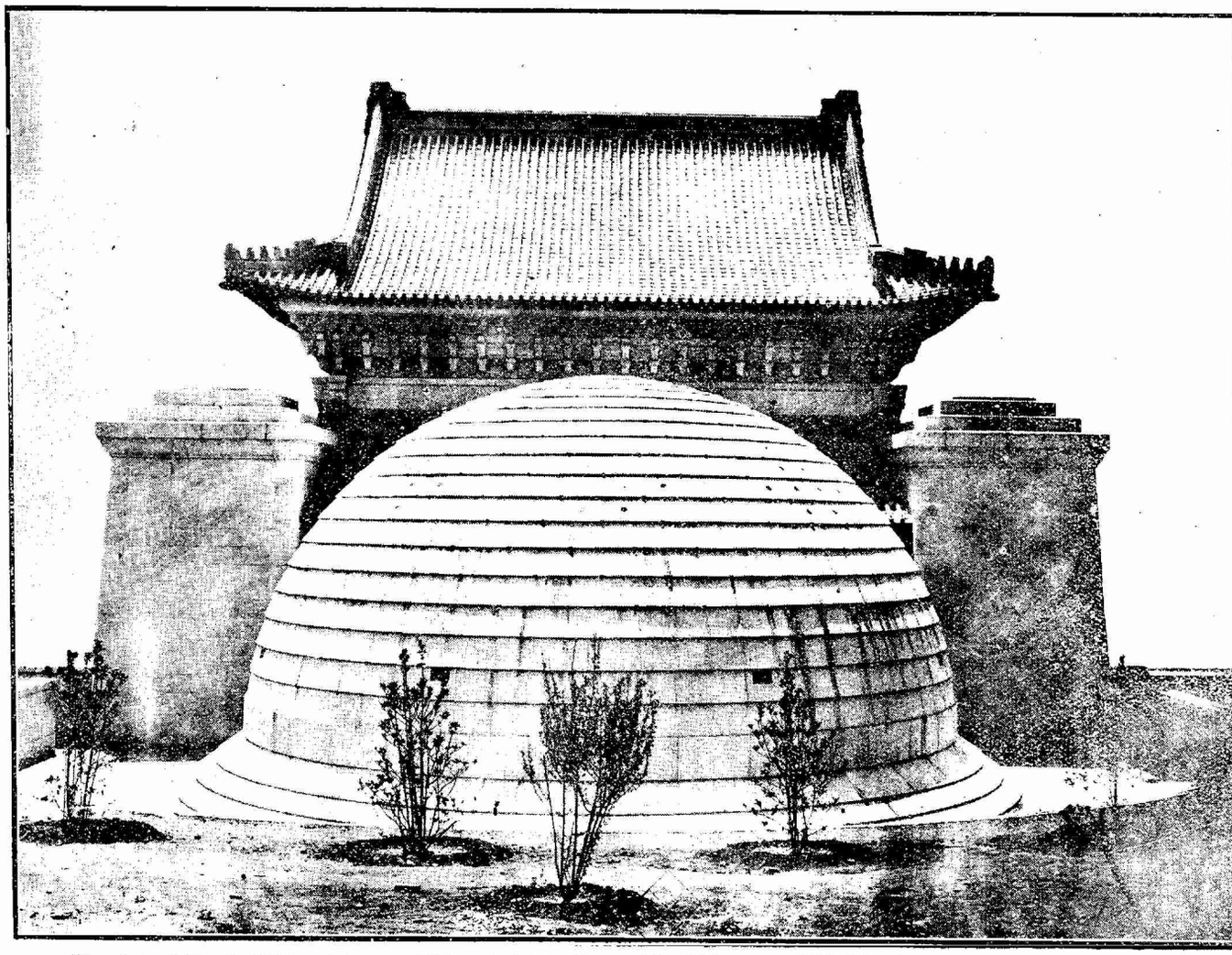
Manufacturers of

Face Bricks, Roofing Tiles, Paving Bricks, Hollow Bricks, Fire Bricks, etc.

421 Lloyd Road, Shanghai.

Telephone 14305

48-671



The Actual Tomb, Which Is Located Directly in the Rear of and Connected With the Mausoleum on Purple Mountain. The Tomb Was Constructed of Reinforced Concrete and Steel and Will Permanently House the Remains of the Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

gives the impression of a prophetical look into the future. It is when I read this document, after his death, that I doubt the justice of the rather poor recollection I have kept of my personal intercourses with Sun, much more than when I remember the posthumous glory and veneration by which his memory is surrounded.

The document I allude to is the telegram Sun sent Mr. Lloyd George to disuade him from insisting upon having China as an ally in the World War. It has remained practically unknown, except among a strict circle of specialists.

Old texts, especially diplomatic texts, usually lack any permanent life. Sun's telegram—to which Mr. Lloyd George made no answer—cannot be read, even to-day, without a feeling of emotion.

"I owe my life to England"—so, abruptly, contrary to any literary Chinese tradition, Sun began his appeal—"I am grateful to her for it. It is both as friend of England and as Chinese patriot that I have come to point out to you the momentous consequences that the campaign undertaken by agents of yours urging China to go to war, may have for China and for England.

"Searching discussions with eminent Englishmen have convinced me of this, that a breach of Chinese neutrality would be disastrous for both our countries. China is yet too young, too inexperienced, and might easily come to disruption should dissensions arise.

"China has always had unbounded confidence in the strength of England and in her ultimate victory, but this confidence has diminished since the campaign was started to make us enter into the struggle, a campaign that has gone so far as to insist upon the sending of Chinese troops to Mesopotamia. All this leads to nothing but a lessening of England's prestige, for the Chinese cannot understand why the Allies should have need of them in order to beat Germany. And now, Prime Minister Tuan has just informed the President of the Republic that the Allies are obliging the Chinese to fight for them. This does nothing but foment discord between our statesmen, and might entail serious results, even a rekinding of xenophobia and, possibly, massacres of Europeans.

"How could the Chinese masses recognize, among the Europeans, those belonging to the nation they are fighting with? It is to be feared that every one would suffer, and particularly the English, who have so many interests vested in the Far East. Another very important fact to be considered is that the Mahometans will never admit being obliged to fight their co-religionists. And finally, I believe that the state of anarchy that might break out in China would only cause dissensions between members of the Entente, which would necessarily bring about disaster for the latter. It is therefore quite impossible to ask anything of China but the strictest neutrality."

The Nanking Incident

When I was in Shanghai in 1927, I met a British diplomat who, like myself, was there as a tourist. We were speaking of the Nanking outrages a few days before; in the old Ming capital many Englishmen and some American and Italian missionaries had been killed in the most cruel manner.

"Sun Wen foresaw all that", I murmured; and taking a copy of the telegram from my table, I pointed to the phrase: "This..... might entail serious results, even a rekindling of xenophobia and, possibly, massacres of Europeans."

Another point of Sun's relations with England is generally kept in the dark. In my opinion, it deserves a few lines of explanation.

President of a southern republic of China in 1921, Sun was obliged, within a few months, to flee for his life; and he again became a wanderer in the wilderness which had been his home during his long years of conspiracy. But two years later he succeeded in returning to Canton. He looked about for material support to enable him to keep in power and thus to try his famous three Minn in practical political life.

He saw the British governor in Canton, and asked for British help—and even for British military advisers. It was only after a polite but categorical refusal by the British that

(*Continued on page 586*)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines.

STATE BURIAL OF THE LATE DR. SUN.

Train Service 27th May to 3rd June, 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that commencing from 27th May to 3rd June, in addition to regular service, special trains at ordinary fares will be run for the conveyance of visitors participating in the Entombment Ceremony. Limited sleeping accommodation will be provided on the trains running during the night. Intending passengers are requested to make sleeping berth reservation from Hangchow and Shanghai North Stations respectively at least twelve hours before the advertised time of departure of the trains.

The timings are as follows:—

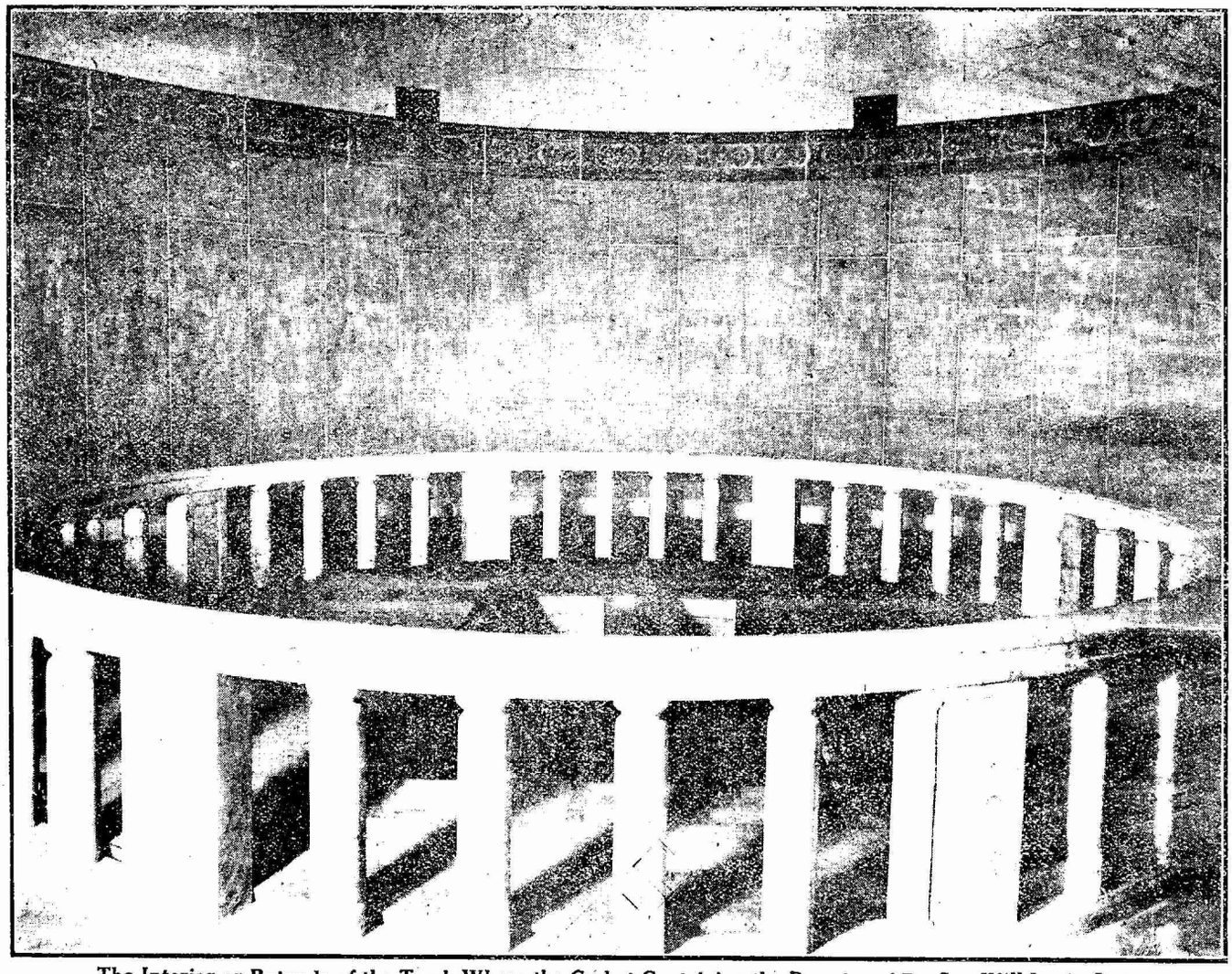
TO NANKING

Stations	Regular Trains					Special Trains							
	Fast Daily	Express Daily	3rd & 4th Class Daily	Fast Daily	Night Express Daily	Special 31st May	Special 31st May	Special 27,28,29 30 May	Through Special 31st May	Special 31st May	Through Special 27,28,29 30 May	Special 27 May	Special 1st & 2nd June
Hangchow dep.				7.50	17.06				11.00		15.30		
Kashing arr.				9.48	19.26				13.08		17.38		
dep.				9.58	19.38				13.18		17.48		
Sungkiang arr.				11.06	20.50				14 25		18.55		
dep.				11.12	20.56				14.35		19.05		
ShanghaiN. arr.				12.30	22.20				15 45		20.15		
dep.	7.05	8.50	9.10	12.40	23.00	10.20	13.30	16.10	16.10	16.30	21.00	24.00	0.30
Soochow arr.	9.09	10.43	12.04	14.53	1.16	12.15	15.25	18.02	18.02	18.31	23.13	2.14	2.34
dep.	9.16	10.53	12.12	14.59	1.23	12.21	15 35	18.12	18.12	18.44	23.23	2.24	2.44
Wusih arr.	10 12	11.40	13 32	15.45	2.26	13.17	16.22	18.59	18 59	19.35	0.26	3 27	3.33
dep.	10.18	11:52	13.39	15.52	2.33	13.29	16.30	19.08	19.08	19 42	0.36	3.43	3.43
Changchow arr.	11.13	12.38	14.46	16.42	3.29	14 15	17.33	19 54	19.54	20.28	1.32	4.39	4.39
dep	11.21	12:50	14 54	16.54	3.37	14.25	17.43	20.06	20.06	20.36	1.44	4.51	4.51
Chinkiang arr.	13.11	14.22	17.06	18.50	5.19	16 13	19 28	21.46	21.46	22.10	3.27	6'29	6.29
dep.	13.18	14.29	17.13	19.01	5.24	16.23	19.36	21.55	21.55	22.17	3.36	6'40	6.40
Nanking arr.	15.03	15.46	19.26	20.33	7.00	17.58	20.58	23.20	23.20	23.45	5.10	8'20	8.20

TO HANGCHOW

Stations	Regular Trains					Special Trains					
	Fast Daily	Express Daily	3rd & 4th Class Daily	Fast Daily	Night Express Daily	Special 2nd June	Special 28 29, 30, 31, May, 2nd & 3rd, June	Through Special 28, 29. 30 May	Special 1st june	Through Special 1st, 2nd June	Special 27th May
Nanking dep.	7.05	9.10	9.25	12.30	23 00	10.00	15.25	18.00	21.00	22 00	24.00
Chinkiang arr.	8.45	10.44	11.38	14.25	0.39	11.36	17.03	19 34	22 38	23 37	1.32
dep.	8.52	10.52	11.48	14.36	0.46	11.43	17.15	19.43	22.48	23.47	1.40
Changchow arr.	10 36	12 28	14 03	16.35	2 33	13 36	18.55	21.21	0.34	1.31	3.24
dep.	10.44	12.40	14.11	16.44	2.41	13.46	19.08	21 37	0.46	1.41	3.40
Wusih arr.	11.47	13.27	15.30	17.39	3 41	14 50	20.11	22.35	1.44	2.32	4.50
dep.	11.54	13.34	15.47	17.47	3.48	14.57	20.19	22.47	1.53	2.42	4.59
Soochow arr.	12.44	14.19	17.02	18.42	4.49	15.48	21.14	23.59	2.57	3.43	6.00
dep.	12.51	14.26	17.10	18.51	4.56	15.56	21.26	0.14	3.07	3.53	6.10
Shanghai N. arr.	14.56	16.05	20.20	20.55	7.00	17.36	23.30	2.30	5.12	5.56	8.26
dep.		17.40			8.10			3.20		6 45	
Sungkiang arr.		19.04			9.28			4.30		7.55	
dep.		19.10			9.34			4.40		8.05	
Kashing arr.		20.23			10.43			5.47		9.12	
dep.		20.35			10.53			5.57		9.22	
Hangchow arr.		22.55			12.51			8.05		11.30	

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.



The Interior or Rotunda of the Tomb Where the Casket Containing the Remains of Dr. Sun Will Lie in State.

The Economic Ideas of Sun Yat-sen

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great leader of the Chinese Revolution, directed his thought into many aspects of life. Every political leader who is not merely a politician must have some conception of economics, and the late Dr. Sun recognized the economic problem as one of the most fundamental ones in the emancipation of the Chinese people. As with all men who lead a life of intense political activity, Dr. Sun had not always the time and opportunity to follow up his social and economic studies, and occasionally erred as a result. Nevertheless, his economic ideas are of great interest today when he is the hero and idol of the Chinese people, and the principles he laid down are the living essence of the Chinese Revolution. The soundness of many of his economic conceptions, and the economic program derived from them, is notable.

Dr. Sun's interest in economics was not academic, but social and political. It was the solution of the problem of the people's livelihood that drove him to economic study. "Livelihood," he says in the first of the famous lectures on the Min Sheng (Principle of Livelihood), "is the center of government, the center of economics, the center of all historical movements ... ... The struggle for subsistence is the law of social progress and the central force of history." And so the great revolutionist set out to find the solution of this bitterest problem of the people.

The Food Supply

Dr. Sun accepted the consumers' viewpoint as the proper one. Economic life is and should be devoted to the satisfaction of the wants of the people. Economic development must be carried out in accordance with this. "The heart of industry is a community of consumers.....Because industry centers about a spending society, all the great modern industries manufacture commodities according to the needs of the consumer.....What is consumption but a question of helping all the people to subsist.....?"

The basic economic problem is the food supply. The solution of this problem lies, he believed, in the assuring to the farmer of the product of his labor, the improvement of agricultural methods, and the equitable distribution of the product. Surplus should be accumulated, and no shipments abroad permitted, until a three-year supply is on hand. "We must make the aim of food production not profit but the provision of sustenance for all the people."

From this viewpoint must the question of food production be considered, and the first problem is that of landlordism and tenancy. Basing his observations upon conditions in his native south, Dr. Sun declared that "nine out of ten farmers do not do the cultivating themselves. It seems only right that the farmer should till the land for himself and claim its products, yet farmers today are tilling for others.....Of the food produced in the fields, sixty per cent.....goes to the landlord, while only forty per cent goes to the farmer.....If the food raised.....all goes to the farmers, they will be more eager to farm and production will increase."

Agrarian Development

At present the food which the peasants "raise with such wearisome labor is mostly taken away by the landowners. What they themselves can keep is barely sufficient to keep them alive." It is possible to alter this by using government and law "regarding the rights and interests of the farmers," giving them encouragement and protection and allowing them to keep more of the fruit of their land. "When the Min Sheng Principle is fully realized and the problems of the farmer are all solved, each tiller of the soil will possess his own fields—that is to be the final fruit of our efforts."

CENTROSOJUS (ENGLAND) LTD.

London
Calcutta
Colombo

Shanghai
Hankow
Harbin

Sole Representatives for :

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies
"CENTROSOJUS"

EXPORT: Grain, Flax, Furs, Milk Products, Fish Products, etc.
IMPORT: Tea, Coffee, Machinery, etc.

Affiliated Companies :

Centrosojus—America, Inc., New York City.
Centrosojus—France, S.A., Paris.
Centrosojus, G.M.b. H., Berlin,
Trading Company, "Centrosojus" Ltd., Riga.

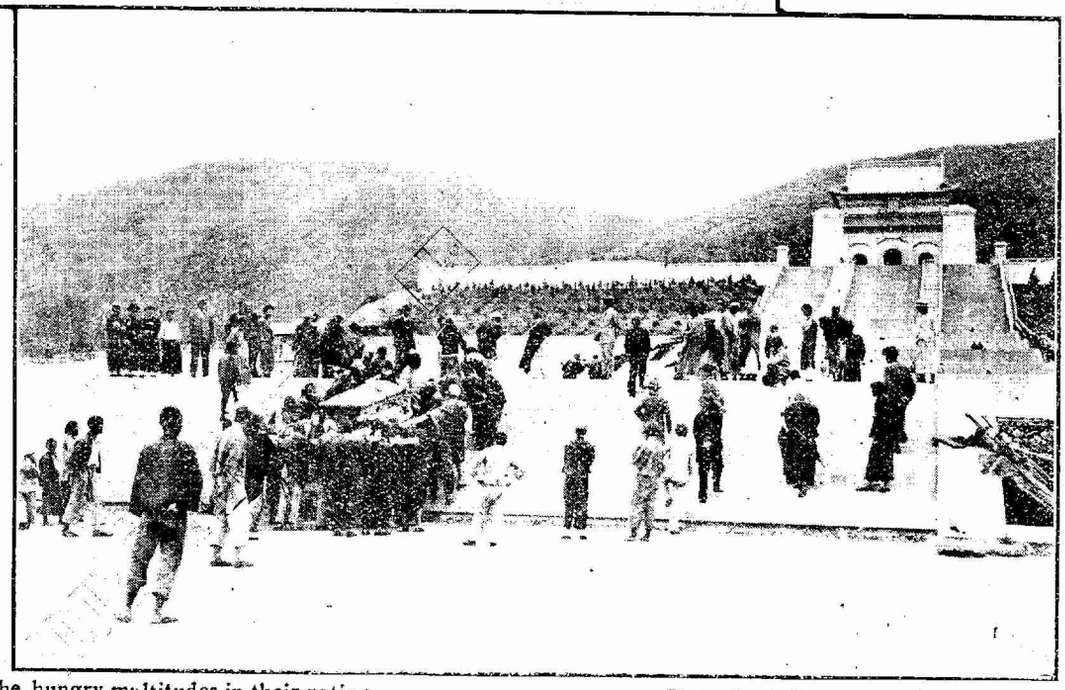
A View of the Door Connecting the Memorial Hall With the Tomb. The Wreaths Have Been Presented by Admirers and Friends of the Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

With the farmer given a direct interest in increasing production, various modern methods of improvement could be adopted, such as artificial fertilizers, crop rotation, machinery (which he thought was more productive than hand labor), eradication of pests, methods of conserving and preparing foods, better transport (water, railway, and motor), and prevention of natural disasters such as floods and droughts (which, following many Westerners, he thought were largely due to deforestation). Also, "much waste land which cannot now be cultivated because it is too elevated might be irrigated with pumps and pipes and opened up to cultivation. Good land already under cultivation could be irrigated by machinery and freed from the danger of drought."

But the promotion of these improvements by the government aims at the nurture of the people, not at private profit to individuals. The government having made possible the increase in the food supply shall see to its equitable distribution, a problem which has not been solved even in the United States because there "agriculture... is still controlled by capitalists.... Methods of production are overdeveloped, while no attention at all is paid to proper methods of distribution.....(which) are impossible under a system of private capital, for under such a system all production heads towards one goal —profit. (Therefore) when food prices are low in the native country the food will be shipped for sale and greater profits abroad, even when.... the people are short of food and many are starving, (but) these private capitalists are not concerned. With methods of distribution which aim wholly at profit the problem of livelihood can never be well solved....We must... aim not at profit, but at supplying the people with food."

Dr. Sun takes India as an example of a country with an insufficient food supply, experiencing frequent famines, yet holding "third place among the nations which ship food to Europe.... India still lives in a capitalistic period when the aim of agricultural production is profit. Though India has famines yearly, the capitalists behind production know that giving food to the hungry millions will bring them no profit, so they ship the food to..... Europe and sell it at a high profit.

In Order that There May Be No Mishaps on the Day of the Funeral, the Committee in Charge of the Arrangements Has Had a Force of Pall-Bearers Conducting a "Practice" March Up the Stairway.



Great Care Has Been Taken in the Selection of the Staff of Pall-Bearers and Others Who Will Have Anything to Do With the Funeral Services and in Most Cases Assistants as Well as Members of the Committee are all Tried and True Members of the Party.

They would rather let the hungry multitudes in their native country starve than not sell the food to the countries of Europe."

Other Necessities

The food problem, though most pressing, is of course not the only one. There are three necessities of life, food, clothing, and shelter, to which Dr. Sun added a fourth,—means of travel. All of these must be made "available for all the people of the nation." Here, however, is involved the question of building up a modern industry, and in this connection Dr. Sun considers the problem from a viewpoint of national production rather than consumption. He wishes native industries (of which clothing is of most importance, second only to food in the matter of livelihood) to flourish, for which "we must follow the protective policy of the United States and of Germany, resist the invasion of foreign goods, and protect our native goods."

But this is not merely a matter of protecting present industry, but of building up new capital and new industry. In this Dr. Sun presents his program of State Socialism, which, however, is not to abolish private enterprise but to co-exist with it, though under regulations. This is necessary because "other countries have a surplus..... while China is not producing enough. So China must not only regulate private capital, she must also develop state capital...."

State Socialism

Dr. Sun's program of State Socialism is of great importance in his philosophy. "We must employ state power to promote industry, use machinery in production, and give employment to the workers of the whole nation... If we do not use state power to build up these enterprises but leave them in the hands of private Chinese or of foreign business men, the result will be simply the expansion of private capital and the emergence of a great wealthy class with the consequent inequalities in society... We want a plan which will anticipate dangers and forearm us against emergencies, which will check the growth of large private capital and prevent the social disease of extreme inequality between the rich and the poor."

The building of state capital means the development of state industries. "Money was capital in the commercial age, but machinery is capital in the industrial age. The state should lead in business enterprises and set up all kinds of productive machinery which will be the property of the state... China has never had any great capitalists; if the state can control and develop capital and give the benefits to all the people, it will be easy to avoid the conflicts with capitalists."

In the promotion of big industries, including communications, mining, and manufacturing, China, lacking capital, "must depend upon the already created capital of other countries. If we use existing foreign capital....half the

The Nation's Business and Industries are built on Savings!

One day an ambitious young man asked Mr. John D. Rockefeller how he made his millions. He answered "The foundations of my millions are two: first, know how to save, and second, know how to invest."

The little savings of a widow made Mr. Henry Ford a multi-millionaire.

The nation's business and industries in the future of China depend on the little savings of every individual composing the community.

The future Rockefellers and Fords of China are found among those who have a savings account.

Start saving today and open an account with the

四行儲蓄會

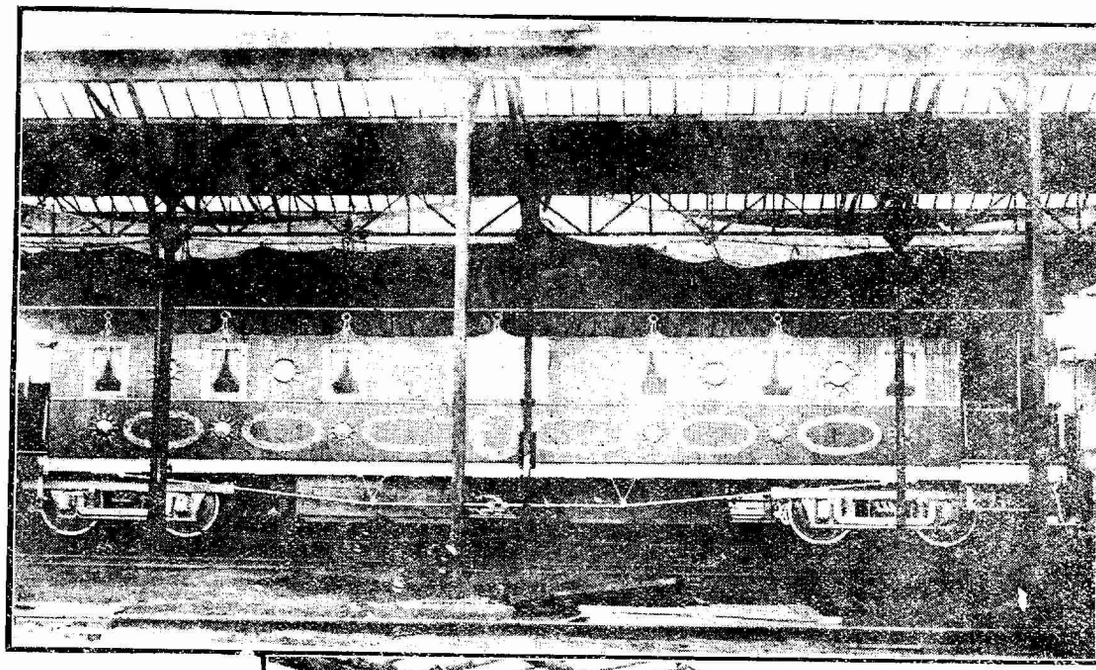
Joint Savings Society

of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China & South Sea Banks.

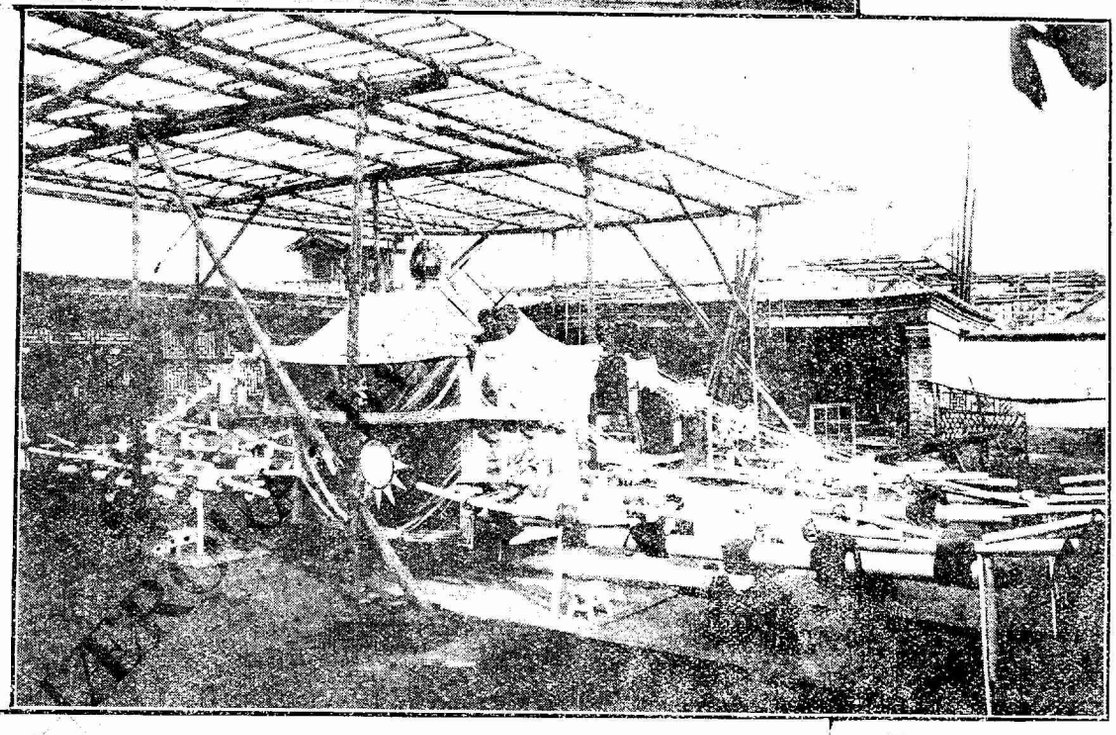
TIENTSIN **SHANGHAI** **HANKOW**

(Szechuen at Hankow Road)

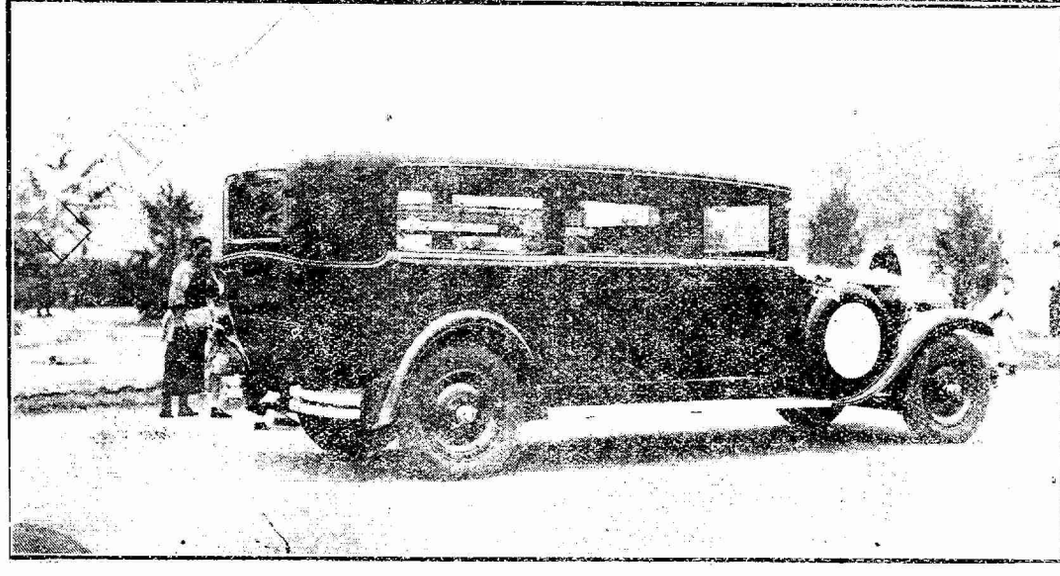
48-677



The Specially Constructed Railway Car Which Was Built in the Railway Shops at Hankow for the Purpose of carrying Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Body to Nanking.

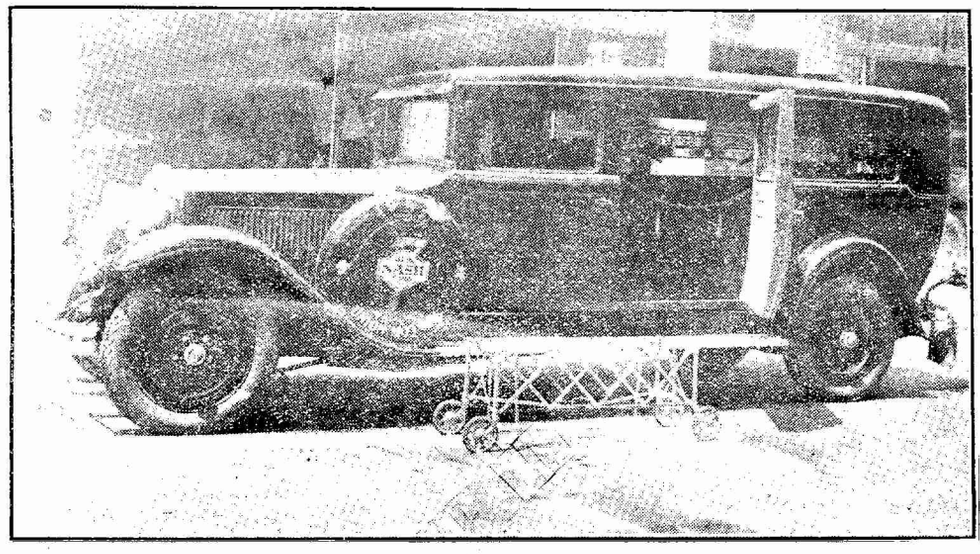


The Catafalque, Which Will Be Used for Carrying the Casket up the Marble Stairway Leading from the Foot of Purple Mountain to the Mausoleum.



The Handsome Modern Hearse Which Will Be Used to Transport the Casket from the Banks of the Yangtsze Along the 7-mile Chung Shan Highway Through Nanking to the Foot of Purple Mountain, The Hearse Was Specially Constructed by the Nash Motor Car Company of America and was ordered Through Their Agents, Union Motors, Inc. of Shanghai.

Why the NASH "400" is Chosen as the HEARSE for Dr. SUN YAT-SEN



The Hearse for Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Remains

「納喜」牌汽車之所以當選爲孫中山先生之奉安車者蓋具下列之優點也

（一）駛行迅捷而平穩
（二）機器鞏固而耐久
（三）式樣新穎有雄壯氣象
（四）裝飾華麗具美術色彩

社會人士衆口交譽早認「納喜」牌汽車爲汽車之最完善最新式者諸君欲購汽車請先駕臨參觀樣子方知言之不謬也

函索樣本即寄

The answer is that Nash "400" has the following important feathers, while no other cars have them all.

Twin-Ignition motor
12 Aircraft-type spark plugs
High compression
New double drop frame
One piece Salon tenders
Salon Bodies
Torsional vibration damper
World's easiest steering
Electric clocks
Short turning radius
Hondaille and Lovejoy shock absorbers (*exclusive Nash mounting*)
Aluminum alloy pistons (*Invar Struts*)
7 bearing crankshaft (*hollow crankpins*)
Bijur cetralized chassis lubrication
Longer wheelbases
Nash Special Design front and rear bumpers
Exterior metalware chrome plated over nickel
Clear vision front pillar posts

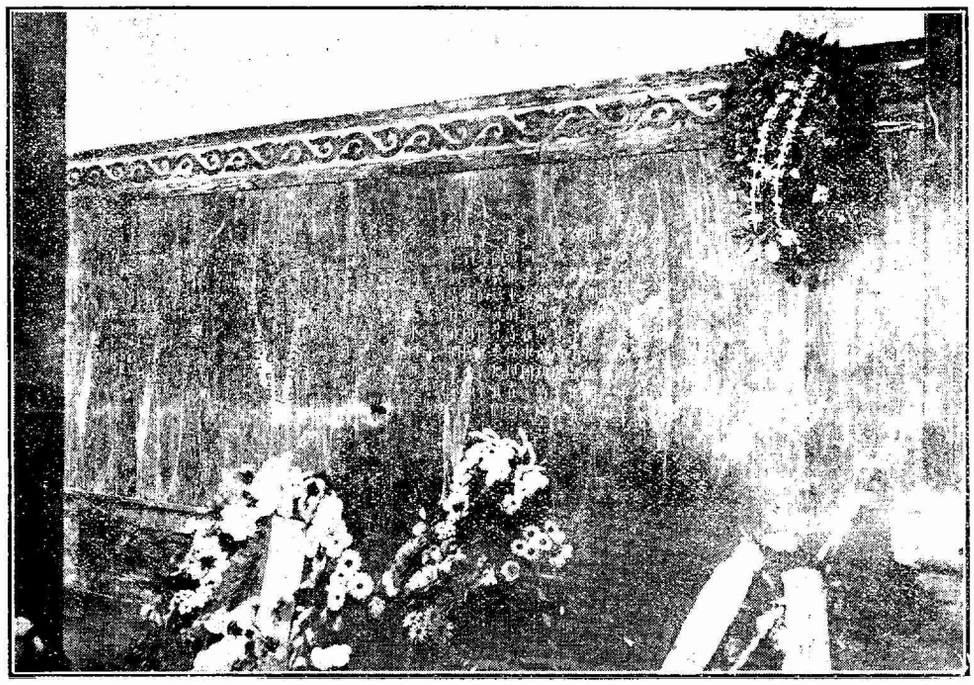
THE NEW
NASH "400"
UNION MOTORS
(FED. INC., U.S.A.)

192 Avenue Foch, Shanghai Telephone No. 35194

海豐汽車有限公司

上海福煦路一百九十二號

48-679



An Inscription on the Wall of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial that Was Written by Mr. Tan Yen-kai, Veteran Member of the Kuomintang and Prominent in the National Government.

work will bring double the results.' If we wait until we ourselves have enough capital... the process of development will be exceedingly slow... We shall have to borrow foreign capital to develop our communication and transportation facilities, and foreign brains and experience to manage them..." The same applies to mining, to the construction of steamships and the development of a merchant marine, and the building up of all kinds of large-scale manufacturing industries. "If these three great industries—communications, mining, and manufacture—should all begin to thrive in China, our annual income from them would be very great. If the industries are carried on by the state, the rights and privileges which they bring will be enjoyed by all the people. The people of the whole nation will then have a share in the profts of capital and will not be injured by capital, as in foreign countries where large capital is in private hands... The people will not only have a communistic share in state production, but they will have a share in everything."

Economic Responsibility

Dr. Sun believed that "no one must lack any of the four necessities of life," these being food, clothing, shelter, and means of travel. "It is essential that the state undertake the responsibility for providing these necessities... The state must shoulder the burden of meeting the people's living needs." In return, however, "the people have very definite obligations: the farmer must produce food, the business man must connect supply and demand, the scholar must devote his intelligence and ability—every man must fulfill his duty."

These obligations should be legally enforced. Dr. Sun believed that work could be made compulsory on all by law: "The people must... fulfill the obligations of citizenship... or disqualify themselves as citizens ... Lazy vagabonds are parasites upon the state and upon the people. The government should force them by law to work and try to convert them into honorable laborers, worthy to share in the rights and privileges of the nation.

"When loafers are eliminated and all men have a share in production, then there will be enough to eat and to wear, homes will be comfortable, the people will be content, and the problem of livelihood will be solved."

Dr. Sun used the word communism at times, and in its original sense of a community of goods, as repreenting his economic ideal, but distinct from the doctrine which has, through the adoption of the word Communist by the Bolsh eviks, come to have a special pol. itical meaning. In the original sense of the word communism, "there is no real difference between the two principles; the differency lies in the methods by which then are applied... Communismis an ideal of livelihood, while the Mie Sheng Principle is practical communism... We must base our methods not upon abstruse theories or empty learning, but upon facts, and not facts peculiar to foreign countries but facts observable in China... Our Principle of Livelihood is a form of communism. It is not a form that originated with Marx but a form that was practiced when primitive man appeared upon the earth... Communism is a very high ideal (but) the Principle of Livelihood... is not merely a high ideal; it is also a driving force in society... In applying the Min Shnge Principle... we can only make gradual changes in the capitalistic system."

International Development

Dr, Sun's scheme for the international development of China was of enormous scope. Full details are given in his book "The International Development of China" (1921). Dr. Sun proposed here that the various governments with supplies of capital, relieved of the burdens of war, should come to an agreement for joint action in the development of China and its enormous potential market, utilizing their war work organizers, etc., and forming an international organization for the work. Industrial development should be carried out both by private enterprise and by national undertaking. "All matters that can be and are better carried out by private enterprise should be left to private hands, which should be encouraged and fully protected by liberal laws... All matters that cannot be taken up by private concerns and those that

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Last Will, an Important Kuomintang Political Document. The Will Was Copied by Mr. Hu Hanming and Hrs Been Carved on the Wall of the Mausoleum.

A. B. C. Says—

"A Neat Appearance Is A Business Asset"

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

Your tailor should be selected with greatest care. He decides your appearance—one of the most desirable assets in a man whether in business or professional life. You can be assured of a perfect fitting suit, correct in every detail and made with A. B. C. super-workmanship by merely deciding to engage the A. B. C. tailor as YOUR Tailor.

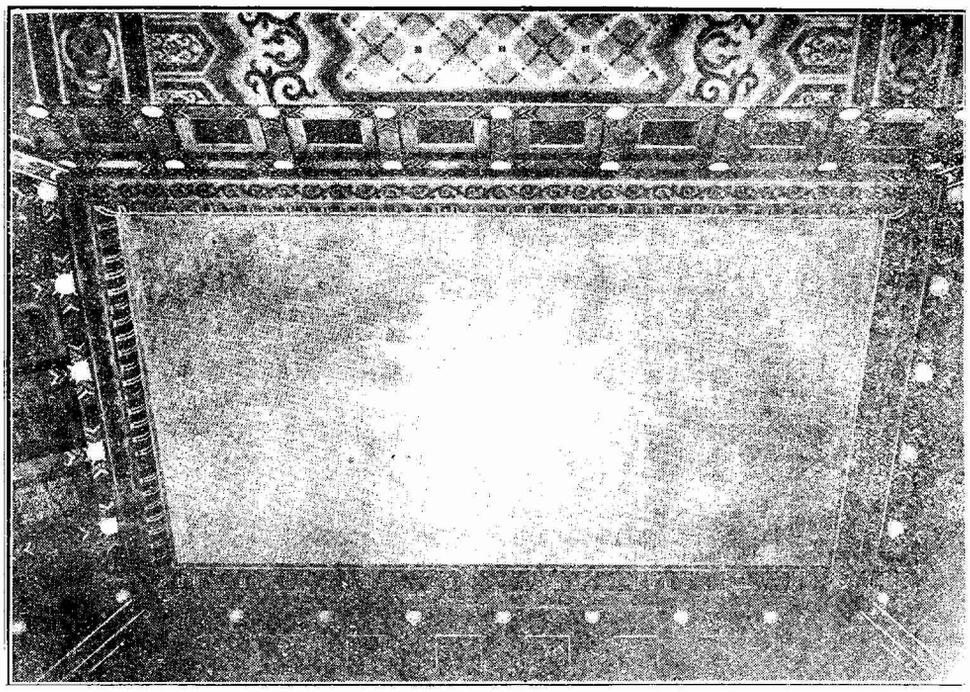
The Summer Sale at the A. B. C. home on Nanking Road is now in progress. The famous A. B. C. union suits, underwear, socks, shirts, hats and other mens' Accessories are ready for your selection—new stock, fresh designs and materials. See our assortment of white materials for Summer suits—$20 and up.

Visit Our Showrooms Today

China A. B. C. Underwear & Weaving Company, Limited.

NEXT THE NANKING ROAD POST OFFICE

48-681



The National Kuomintang "Sun" Emblem Has Been Created in Mosaic on the Ceiling of the Mausoleum in Chinese National Colors.

posses monopolistic charater should be taken up as national undertakings... In this... foreign capital has to be invited, foreign experts and organizers have to be enlisted, and gigantic methods have to be adopted. The property thus created will be state owned and will be managed for the benefit of the whole nation. During the construction and operation of each of these national undertakings, before its capital and interest are fully repaid, it will be managed and supervised by foreign experts under Chinese employment. As one of their obligations, these foreign experts have to undertake the training of Chinese assistants to take their places in the future. When the capital and interest of each undertaking are paid off, the Chinese Government will have the option to employ either foreigners or Chinese to manage the concern as it thinks fit."

The scheme itself involved the development of railways, motor roads, and canals, river conservancy, modern communications, ports and harbors, modern cities, water power, iron and steel works, mining, agriculture, irrigation, reforestation, shipyards, locomotive and auto plants, factories for agricultural implements, for food preparation, for textiles and clothing, for building materials, furniture, and household utilities, for machinery for producing such things and also for mining, printing plants, etc. It involved an investment of some billions of dollars, these enormous enterprises, in their growth, becoming the center of the country's economic life, being in the hands of foreigners, though these are in the employ of the Chinese Government. It aimed at a modernized China under State Socialism.

"The profits of this industrial development should go first to pay the interest and principal of foreign capital invested in it; second to give high wages to labor; and third to improve or extend the machinery of production. Besides these provisions the rest of the profit should go to the public in the form of reduced prices in all commodities and public services. Thus all will enjoy, in the same degree, the fruits of modern civilization. This industrial development scheme... is a part of my general plan for constructing a new China... It is my idea to make capitalism create socialism in China so that these two economic forces of human evolution will work side by side in future civilization."

Economic History

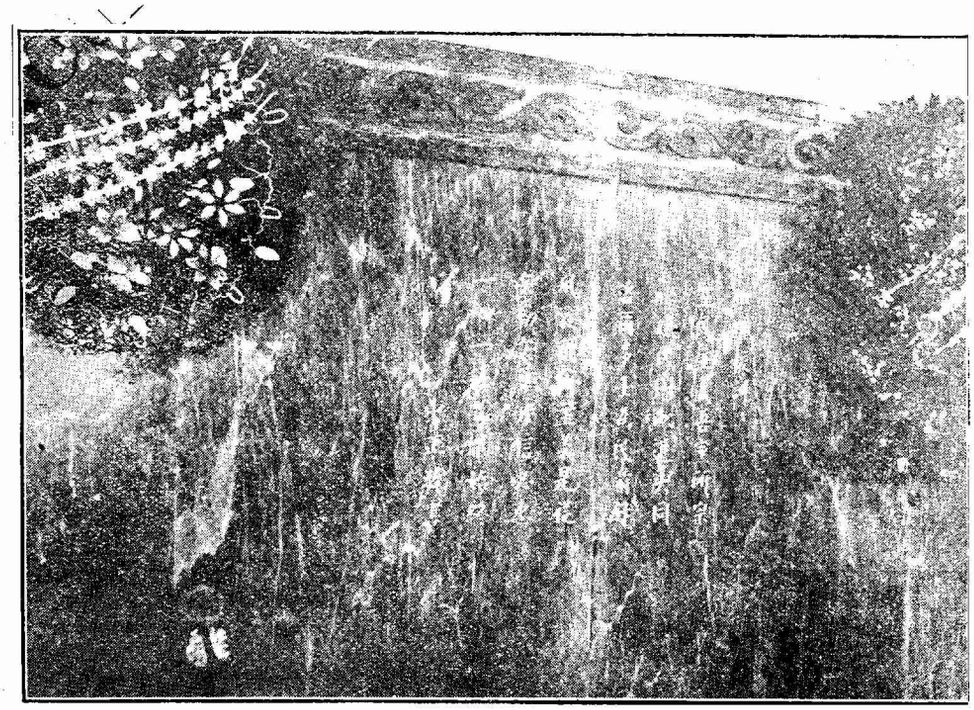
Dr. Sun believed that man's struggle for existence was continually intensifying: "In primitive times, when man ate fruits, when the earth was wide and people were few, it was a very simple matter for everyone to find food. Men could get a living without much effort. In the hunting age... only those who worked could find anything to eat. In the pastoral age... work was arduous and wearisome. When the agricultural age arrived... living conditions became increasingly complex, and work demanded yet more wearisome effort. But when the industrial and commercial age dawned... large numbers of people could hardly find food and almost starved."

Dr. Sun was a strong critic of Marxian economic and historcial theories, but the interpretation of history which he himself accepted (based upon the work of an American socialist, Whiting Williams) was also materialistic: "The social problem, not material forces, is the center which determines the course of history" and Dr. Sun recognized that "subsistence is the heart of the social problem."

"Primitive communism," Dr. Sun believed, "began to break down with the introduction of money..... The use of money made trade free and easy..... The ancient period of simple exchange, when..... there was no money or commercial system but each supplied the wants of the other, was a period of communism." With the development of money, great merchants arose.

Finally, with the inventian of machinery, machine-powers outstripped the money-owners. "The coming of money broke down communism and the coming of machinery broke down the merchant class. The capitalists now have their machinery; they depend upon the workers to produce for them, but they deprive the workers of their very sweat and blood. Thus they create two radically different classes of society which are in contant conflict, conflict that leads to class war.

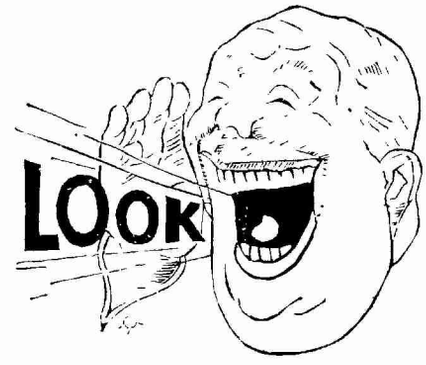
"Western industry and commerce are now progressing very rapidly, capitalism is mounting to dizzy heights, the



The Kuomintang Party Song, Which Was Copied by Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the State Council, and Then Carved on the Black Granite Wall of the Mausoleum.

"Last Call"

Don't wait any longer for those wonderful bargains that Sun Sun Company are offering during their.



SUMMER SALE

This is the last call. Make up your list of the things you need and take advantage of the huge reductions we are now offering.

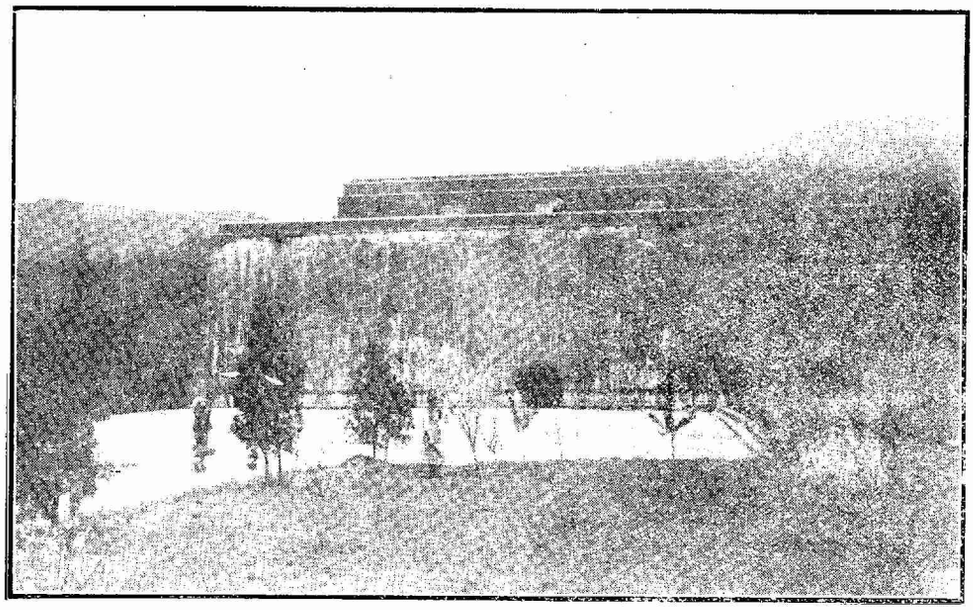
SUN SUN COMPANY

"The Store with the Needle Tower"

(Opposite Town Hall)

Nanking Road

48-683



A Close-Up View of the Monument Which Stands in Front of the Ancient Ming Tomb at Nanking.

tyranny of capitalists has reached the limit, and people are finding conditions unbearable..... The capitalists of Great Britain, the United States, and other countries are absolute despots."

The Machine System

With the invention of machinery and the gradual substitution of natural power for human labor in advanced nations came a great problem of livelihood. "Machine power is..... many hundredfold, sometimes many thousandfold, as efficient as man power..... Machinery has usurped the place of human labor, and men who possessed machinery have taken wealth away from those who did not have machinery.....

"Following the introduction of machinery, great numbers of men suddenly lost their occupations and were unable to get work or to obtain food. Westerners have called this great change the Industrial Revolution. On account of this revolution the workers suffered greatly. This is why, during the last few decades, a social problem has come into existence." China is already being affected: "Native industry has been ruined. With the destruction of native hand industry, many people have been thrown out of work and have become idlers."

But in opposition to this has developed the socialist and labor movements, which would already be dominant in Europe if it were not for divisions among themselves in recent years. China, however, can avoid this stage of capitalist oppression, regardless of Marxian theories, and go direct towards the socialist goal. "Shall we follow the old path of western civilization? This old path resembles the sea route of Columbus' first trip to America. He set out from Europe by a southwesterly direction through the Canary Islands to San Salvador ..... But nowadays navigaters take a different direction..... many times shorter. The path of western civilization was an unknown one and those who went before groped in the dark as Columbus did on his first voyage..... As a late comer, China can greatly profit in covering the space by following the direction already charted by western pioneers..... The goal of material civilization is not profit but public profit. And the shortest route to it is not competition but co-operation."

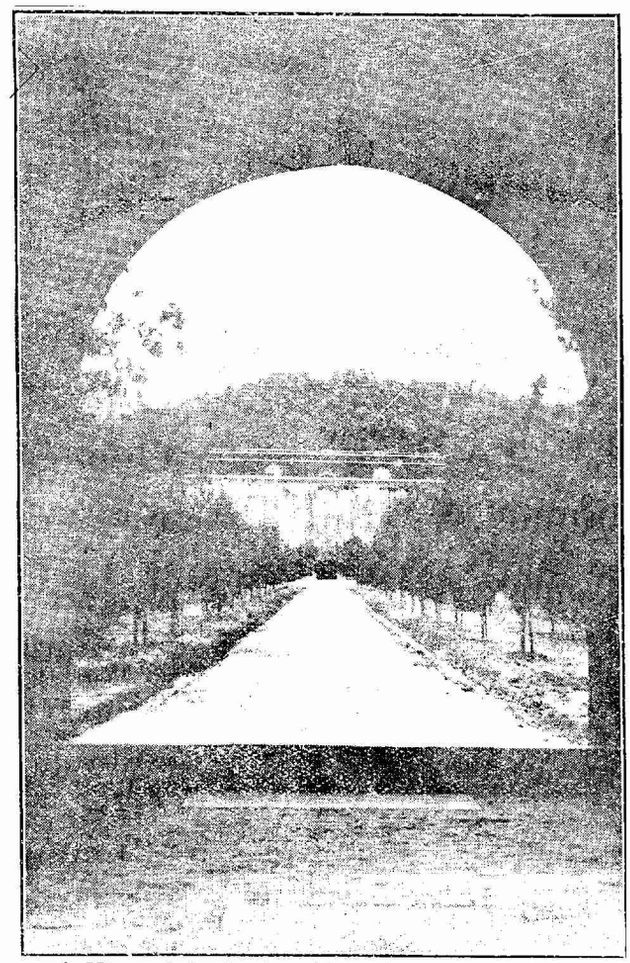
Economic Progress

"Recent economic progress in the West may be said to have taken four forms—social and industrial reform, public ownership of transportation and communications, direct taxation, and socialized distribution."

Taking the last point first, the development of co-operation is of great importance. Here we have a socialized economy in the hands of actual consumers—the economic ideal. "Co-operative societies. . . . are organized by a union of many workers. In order to buy good articles at a low price the workers themselves effect an organization and open their own store to sell themselves what they need. In this way they can buy all goods which they ordinarily use from their own store." After briefly describing the Rochdale system, Dr. Sun notes that "a large number of banks and productive factories in Great Britain are now managed by these co-operative societies. . . . Those who once looked upon these stores as unimportant commercial shops now regard them as powerful organizations."

As to labor, though this is a great and vital thing we must guard against the idea that it is the sole source of wealth. "Surplus value. . . . is the fruit not only of labor within the factories, but of many useful and powerful factors in society." But it is necessary to recognize that a working class adequately provided for and contented with their lot, and not overworked, is far more productive than overburdened and poverty stricken workers. This has been demonstrated by the results of social legislation in Germany, and still more markedly by the results of Ford's improvements in his workers' conditions. Improvement in working conditions means increased production, the Ford plants, with their high wages, short hours, and low-price product, being an example. Improvement of labor conditions is not only good social policy, it is a far-sighted and enlightened policy from the viewpoint of production. "The Ford factories are immense, and heir enormous output of motor cars is distributed all over the world. The profits from these factories run above several score millions of dollars."

Proper attention to labor conditions is therefore sound economic policy. Workers are to be well treated, but idlers may be compelled to work (as noted above). Labor unions may be of value, if properly led by "friendly intellectuals." Without good leadership "the workers open their mouths only to blunder."



A View of the Ancient Ming Tomb Which is Located Near the Present Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum. The Body of the Ming Emperor Is in the Large Artifically Constructed Mound Directly in the Rear of the Memorial in the Foreground.

ARE YOU ANNOYED.....

at having to carry around with you a lot of loose change when you go to do your shopping? If so, you had better open an account with us—$200 is sufficient to begin—and we will provide you with a check book, of a size convenient to your pocket or vanity bag, from which you may write checks down to $1:—and thus save yourself much inconvenience.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

5 NANKING ROAD ✧ TELEPHONE 68222

48-685

The Land Problem

Dr. Sun's attitude towards the land problem was of the most fundamental importance in his economic system, and one of the soundest of his doctrines. Dr. Sun noted the rapid rise is land values in Chinese cities (as elsewhere) in recent years, clearly due to the fact that "the people in the community chose this section as an industrial and commercial center and made improvements upon it. . . . Rise in land values should be credited to all the people and to their efforts; the landowner himself has nothing to do with the rise and the fall. So foreign scholars speak of the profit which the landowner gets out of the increased price of land as 'unearned increment,' a very different thing from the profits which industrial and commercial manufacturers get by dint of hard mental and physical labor, by buying cheap and selling dear, by all sorts of business schemes and methods. . . . These men at least work hard; the landowner, however, simply holds what he has, does not use a bit of mental effort, and reaps huge profits. . . . The improvements which people make around his land and the competition which they carry on for possession of his land . . . makes the value of his land rise. . . So we may truly say that the money which the people in the community earn through their business is indirectly and imperceptibly stolen from them by the landowner."

Dr. Sun proposed a tax on the land only, exclusive of improvements. He suggested a rate of about one per cent on value, to be levied in accordance with the declaration of the owner as to value: "The government makes two regulations: first, that it will collect taxes according to the declared value of the land; second, that it can also buy back the land at the same price.....It the landowner makes a low assessment he will be afraid lest the government buy back his land at that value and make him lose his property; if he makes too high an assessment, he will be afraid of the government taxes according to this value.....He will report the true market price.....

"After the land values have been fixed, we should have a regulation by law that from that year on, all increase in land values.....shall revert to the community.....because the increase .....is due to improvements made by society and to the progress of industry and commerce." He believed that "China's industry and commerce have made little progress for thousands of years, so land values have scarcely changed through all these generations.....

"This proposal that all future increment shall be given to the community is the 'equalization of land ownership' advocated by the Kuomintang; it is the Min Sheng Principle.....Land now fixed in value shall still be privately owned. If the land problem can be solved, one-half of the problem of livelihood will be solved."

The Tariff

Dr. Sun was a "protectionist" of the most extreme type He regarded all money spent upon imports (in excess of exports) as a loss to China. "Since China opened foreign trade, the balance of trade has swollen like a river torrent. Ten years ago..... the balance amounted to $200,000,000..... In 1921 imports exceeded exports by.....$500,000,000, a 250 per cent increase.....After another ten years the balance of trade will be $1 250,000,000. In other words.....China will be paying in the mercantile field alone a tribute of $1,250,000,000 to foreign countries.....a terrible leakage.....

"The greatest loss is in the excess of imports over exports amounting annually to $500,000,000." A strong government could prevent this by increasing the tariff. "Then the workers of the whole country would have $500,000,000 more income..... But unless that is done, China will stop manufacturing native goods and the workers will not have employment. Then where will the worker get his bread?"

But not only the excess of imports represented loss, but some exports represented loss also, particularly food. "China had no money to send abroad, so had to starve herself and send her grain." Food exports should be prohibited until China had a surplus (sufficient for a year, Dr. Sun believed in 1921; sufficient for three years, in 1924), and imports should be cut down by a high tariff. "The average tariff in various countries is fifty or sixty per cent of the value."

In international trade "an industrial nation has an advantage over an agricultural nation.....We must.....freely increase the tariff and put into effect a protective policy..... raise and lower tariff rates and equalize the price of foreign and Chinese goods.....We can go another step and make foreign cloth more expensive than native." This principle is applicable to different kinds of products.

In this respect, it is clear, Dr. Sun is no longer thinking of economics from the consumers' viewpoint, but from that of Chinese producers or manufacturers.

Foreign Banks and Business

Dr. Sun believed that a bank could issue unlimited quantities of paper without reserves, and keep on doing so indefinitely, on the basis of a general reputation of the owners for being wealthy: "The Chinese psychology now is one of distrust toward the native banks and of extreme confidence in the foreign banks.....poisoned by the foreign economic grip..... We are all accustomed to thinking of the foreigner as wealthy and do not take it in that he is exchanging paper for our commodities. The foreigners did not have much money to begin with; most of their wealth has been practically given to them by us. They only have to issue several million bank notes which we accept and then they have millions of dollars to use. One of these bank notes issued by a foreign bank only costs a few cents to print, but the piece of paper is stamped with the value of one, ten, or a hundred dollars. Thus the foreigner at a very small expense can print millions upon millions of paper dollars and can exchange these paper millions for millions of dollars' worth of our goods.....a frightful loss."

With this conception of foreign banking methods in China, it was natural that Dr. Sun should regard the profits of foreign banks in China, which he estimated as around $100,000,000 yearly, as "an intangible loss."

These ideas were of course bound up with Dr. Sun's intense nationalism. Of similar nature was his viewpoint as to freight rates. Such rates, on both imports and exports, if for other than Chinese ships were a flat loss to China, this loss amounting to not less than $100,000,000 yearly.

Another loss to China is taxes, land rent, and land prices paid in the foreign settlements and ceded territory. "In these three ways the concession Chinese lose an annual amount of not less than four or five hundred million dollars."

The New Society

"The happiest period in human history was the period of communistic society which followed upon the age of warfare with beasts.....Now in modern times has come the invention of machinery and the men with the keenest minds have taken the world's most valuable materials and have monopolized them for their own profit, making other classes of men their slaves. This has made our age one of fierce human struggle.....(which can be settled) only when we initiate a new period of communism.....In the communistic age, when all have bread and rice enough to eat, there will be no fighting between men and the human struggle will be eliminated.

"All of us have a share in the distressing poverty of the Chinese people. There is no especially rich class, there is only a general poverty. The 'inequalities between rich and poor' of which the Chinese speak are only differences within the poor class, differences in degree of poverty.....The great capitalists of China, in comparison with the great foreign capitalists, are really poor; the rest of the poor people are extremely poor.

"The first effect of the recent Western economic invasion of China has been upon land." Much speculation has caused a further rise in prices, and inequalities arise between landowers themselves on account of location. China can solve the land question more easily than Europe, as "China does not have such big landowners and the power of the small landowners is still rather weak. If we attack the problem now we can solve it, but if we lose the present opportunity we can never find a way out.

"We are not going to propose some impracticable and radical method and then wait until industry is developed. We want a plan which will anticipate dangers and forearm us, against emergencies, which will check the growth of large private capital and prevent the social disease of extreme inequality between the rich and poor.

"Now is the critical time to solve our livelihood problem. If we fail to take advantage of the present time and wait till some future day, we will find the task harder than ever." And the solution of this problem is not merely a question for China, but for the world. The causes of war are largely economic, and Dr. Sun's suggestion was "that the vast resources of China be developed internationally under a socialistic scheme, for the good of the world in general and the Chinese people particularly. It is my hope that.....the present sphere of influence can be abolished; the international commercial war done away with; the internicine capitalistic competition can be got rid of; and last, but not least, the class struggle between capital and labor can be avoided. Thus the root of war will be forever exterminated so far as China is concerned." And in the new world that is to be "everyone should make service, not exploitation, his aim."

This was the dream and the hope of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, pioneer, leader, and organizer of the Chinese Revolution.

Shanghai, May 19, 1929.

美孚牌汽油

油汽之力有猛強

美孚行

48-687

Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medals

Ten thousand bronze memorial medals, bearing on one side a likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and on the other an image of the mausoleum in which he is to be buried in Nanking, have been made at the order of the National Government and are to be distributed among the participants in the official funeral ceremonies for the great revolutionist.

The plaques were manufactured in the United States by the Medallic Art Company of New York City. Arrangements for the work were made through Edwin S. Cunningham, the United States Consul-General in Shanghai and C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington. The United States State Department submitted the names of the firms which competed for the contract. Inclusive of transportation charges, the cost of the coins to the Chinese Government has been estimated at G$25,000.

The models for the designs on the plaques are the work of Robert Aitken, a well-known American sculptor. Mr. Aitken also designed the silver dollars and the gold fifty-dollar pieces issued by the United States Government at the time of the Panama, Pacific Exposition and the fifty-cent pieces commemorative of the Missouri Centennial which was celebrated a few years ago. Besides the Sun Yat-sen medals, which are only three inches in diameter, Mr. Aitken's models have been used for making eighteen inch which will be erected in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Building at Nanking. For his work, the sculptor received a fee of G $25,000.

The first shipment of the medals arrived in China before March 12, in time for distribution on March 15, the date originally set for the Official burial of Sun Yat-sen. This was remarkable in view of the fact that the specifications for the work were mailed from Shanghai the latter part of November and not received in Washington until January 7.

The Bronze Sun Yat-sen Memorial Medals, Which Bear on Their Face a Likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and on the Reverse Side an Image of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanking.

48-688

如何救國？

在深受到國際資本主義壓迫下的中國；欲謀救國——首在經濟，但經濟問題如何可以解決呢？

『人壽保險，集國人零星儲蓄之金錢，彙成大資本，以之振興實業，提倡國貨……』

是故：保險不特可以裕家，簡直可以救國。

華安合羣保壽股份有限公司

純粹華股組織專家管理

總公司：上海靜安寺路三十四號

電話：六一〇七二三四六號

電報：「羣」字五〇二八號

無線電報：「壽」字一一〇八號

分公司：國內國外百餘處

The China United Assurance Society, Ltd.,

(A purely Chinese Company under the Management of Experts)

Head Office: *34 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.*

48-689

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

K. H. Thomas

12A Nanking Road, Telephone 12608
First Floor

Suit Press Service

Suits pressed while waiting
Very Moderate Charges

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$ 12.00 per year

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of SARA GARDINER DAVIS, Deceased

Cause No. 3178
Estate No. 692
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sara Gardiner Davis, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 11, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

Men and Events

N. F. Allman, attorney and member of the firm of Fleming, Allman and Franklin, has gone to Hongkong on a business trip.

Dr. T. W. Hu, president and editor-in-chief of the Wuhan Daily Newspaper Association, arrived in Shanghai this week on a brief business trip.

Frederick Moore, former correspondent for the *New York Times* in China, who has been in Peiping and Manchuria for several weeks, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly.

Martin P. Nicholson, special representative of the U. S. Treasury Department in the Far East, returned to Shanghai this week from Japan. He expects to remain here for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hunt have returned to Shanghai from a trip to Japan. Mr. Hunt, who was formerly agent for the U.S. Shipping Board in Shanghai, is now connected with L. Everett, Inc.

Admiral and Mrs. Bristol will hold a reception aboard the U. S. Pittsburgh on June 12 from five to seven o'clock. There will be dancing, the music being supplied by the Navy Orchestra and Band.

K. Y. Woo of the Reconstruction Department of the Ministry of Railways is departing shortly for Europe where he will have charge of an office of the Chinese Ministry of Railways in Paris, France.

Don Burdick, for many years a member of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, has resigned and is returning shortly to the United States on a business trip, expecting to return to China in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom R. Scanlon and their children are departing shortly on a trip to the United States. Mr. Scanlon is representative in Shanghai for the Sunmaid Raisin Growers Association of California.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Consul-General at Shanghai, departed on May 21 for England and after a few weeks in London will proceed to Abyssinia where he has been appointed British Minister.

Mrs. S. H. Harris of Kansas City, Missouri, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the steamer President Grant from the United States to visit her son, M. J. Harris, Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

The National Government has appointed a special committee to make preparations for the construction of a Central Library in Nanking, the total enterprise to cost $500,000, of which amount $250,000 will be for the main building and the remainder for equipment, books, and maintenance expenses.

Hsisan C. Liu, who has been in Shanghai for several months serving as a member of the technical committee of the Yangtsze River Conservancy Commission, has departed for Hupeh Province where he has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Ichang and Shasi, positions which Mr. Liu held in 1927.

W. Turner, Far Eastern Manager of *Reuters Service*, accompanied by A. E. C. Thomson, accountant, and W. R. Mowll, manager of the Commercial Department, departed for Japan this week on a business trip, where they will meet Douglas Williams, New York Manager of *Reuters*, who is now proceeding to Tokyo from the United States.

That John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister to Peiping, "is likely to remain undisturbed in China," was the opinion expressed in a cable from Frederick William Wile, Washington Correspondent, which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 15. Mr. Wile also stated that John W. Garrett, of Maryland, was being mentioned as possible American Ambassador to Japan.

A report in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 15 stated that the Chinese Government had changed its plans for the nationalization of the Hanyehping Coal and Iron Company at Hankow, the change having been made owing to opposition which had been raised by the Japanese Government which has a large financial interest in the enterprise. The report stated that the Japanese Government had sent Mr. Kimimori, financial commissioner, to China and that he had succeeded in inducing the Chinese Government not to nationalize the property.

John J. Mantell, American railway expert who suffered a severe injury to his foot due to a collision between two handcars on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway last week, has sufficiently recovered to resume his work of inspecting the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. It was found that a small bone in his left foot had been broken which necessitated the placing of his foot in a plaster cast. He is expected to regain the use of his foot in about a month. Mr. Mantell, who formerly was vice-president of the Erie Railway, has been engaged by the Chinese Government Railways for the purpose of making a survey of the various lines.

Nanking Today

I returned to Nanking exactly one year after I had left it. At the time I left, early in May 1928, the train was crowded with refugees from the Japanese invasion. Not many people in Shanghai knew of the Japanese invasion of Nanking, but everyone in Nanking knew about it from the local newspapers. Following the Tsinan-fu affair, which the Nanking papers reported as the massacre of two thousand unarmed Chinese peasants by Japanese troops "for no reason whatever," came the report of the occupation of Nanking by Japanese forces, and finally the "news" that they had actually arrived. Some natives held meetings of vociferous protest, and remained behind to face the savage hordes from Japan when they penetrated south into the old city. Others hurried to pack their wives and babes away on the first train to Shanghai, hoping only that the refugees would not fall into the hands of the fiends who were coming to rape and torture their women and make sukiyaki of their babies.

This year things were different. The station had the usual busy air of a railway station in a big city, but nothing more. Passing the ticket-choppers, quiet and business-like soldiers made a brief inspection of one's luggage and one passed on without unpleasantness,—another contrast to a year ago when dirty ruffians in uniform, carrying rifles, slouched around and insulted any foreigner who did not strike their fancy. (One of them seized an official badge from me a year and a half ago.) Outside the station there was the usual collection of rickshas, carriages, and autos, and one could make their way in a few minutes to a fine new asphalt road such as Nanking had never seen before,—Chung San Road, stretching south many miles into and through the city itself.

Chung San Road

The new road is a truly splendid one. Seven and a half miles it stretches its way, some thirty-five or forty feet in width with pavement space of twelve or fifteen feet on either side. From Hsiakwan it runs in a straight line, about south-southeast, for more than three miles, through the city wall (the broken ends of which, at the breach, have now been covered up with great stone slabs) and down to a point near the Drum Tower, where it turns about due south for a mile or so before it turns again, and runs due east through the northern part of the city proper to the eastern wall, and thence to the great mausoleum, now complete, destined to house the last earthly remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chung San, leader and hero of the Chinese Revolution.

About a quarter of a million the road has cost, I am told, outside of the cost of land which was appropriated without compensation by the authorities. North of the drum tower this was nearly all farm land. Beyond this point, however, it was dwellings and business houses for the most part, until the eastern wall is reached. For the most part existing roads were used, merely being widened and paved, so that the actual destruction of buildings was not as great as might be thought. However, there was considerable destruction, and considerable loss to owners.

Pity the Poor Speculator!

Pity the poor speculators who invested money in these districts and then found themselves unintentionally patriotic contributors to Chung San Road! The "North-China Daily News" has given space to the sad case of persons who invested money in Nanking land, expecting to have the increase of values created by Government and people there accrue to their own pockets, and then found most of the land taken up for public purposes. How sad this is,—from the speculator's viewpoint. Does not the Nanking Government know that the rights of speculators are sacred? Let them read the "North-China" and learn that moneyed men have the right to speculate in the people's land and appropriate the values which the people create, and that the public appropriation of this land for the use of all without discrimination is Communism, Bolshevism, or what have you?

Not all the property taken, of course, belonged to speculators, although it was this type of individual who naturally excited the heartiest sympathies of their foreign brethren in Shanghai. Some of the buildings probably belonged to men who could little afford to contribute their property to the common fund. Much of this, however, may be made up by the increase in the value of land along the new road, and the increased business of the shops there. And the road itself is a communistic institution, and anyone can use it.

The one shortcoming of the road is the dust. There seems to be no sprinkler at work, and this is an urgent necessity, as on dry days the dust is choking. It is surprising that there should be no sprinkler here.

It is a busy road most of the time, with many autos and rickshas, and less frequent carriages. And at cross-roads are stationed a strange new phenomenon—traffic cops! A year ago we traffickers took care of our own traffic, trusting anarchistically to our own judgment as to which side of the street to go on and whether we were likely to meet anything heavier than us at the next crossing,—and we didn't make many mistakes at that! But now there are traffic cops to do our judging for us, leaving our superior minds free to speculate on how long the rain will last and whether it's worth while to see Doug Fairbanks in that new picture.

Theaters and Autobuses

For there are several "movie" houses in Nanking now,—developments of the past year. Some of them are in new buildings, others in older buildings which look surprisingly like churches, leaving one to wonder whether churches or movies are preferable. The American pictures shown fill the houses three times a day, and in the evening there is usually a crowd waiting for the gates to open an hour before the picture starts, for one has to come early to get a seat, in spite of the inadequate music. But after all, people come for the show, not for the music.

They come by foot, by autobus, by rickshas, and a few by auto. Autobus is the cheapest way, next to walking (or "biking"). There are two autobus companies in the city now, running several routes. Here is to be found a new institution in China, the conductorette. She's neat and business-like in her blue dress, and apparently quite as capable as her male compeers, though when she doesn't "tung" she comes in for some rather ungallant kidding from some male passengers, perhaps joined by some disloyal person of her own sex.

A peculiar thing is that the autobuses do not run on Chung San Road. On some of the routes this would be very convenient, and the traffic would help to build up business along the road. Instead, however, they use the narrow old streets, on some of which two cars cannot pass abreast and it is necessary to stop at "passing points," where the road is barely broad enough for two cars, by dint of much forwarding and backing, and the loss of some paint, a shop sign or two, some bricks in a projecting wall, and considerable profanity by all concerned (excepting only the downtrodden conductorette, who being a lady cannot relieve her feelings in this way), to scrape past one another and breeze ahead to the next bulge in the road.

I am informed that the buses are not permitted to use Chung San Road. If so it is most unfortunate for all concerned,—for the bus companies, for the passengers, for the drivers, and for the business development of the read itself.

Housing Shortage

There is a serious housing shortage in the city. There is a certain amount of building going on, much more than balancing the houses destroyed in road-building, but construction work is not as rapid as one might expect. One reason is that people are not certain as to where the new roads (for there are several more projected) are going to run. Another reason is that it is only gradually that people are beginning to regard Nanking's expansion as a permanent thing. As the years pass, however, and the government gives ever greater signs of stability, construction work is increasing.

Particularly are hotels being opened. The big old foreign hostelry, the "Yangtse Hotel," has long been open and doing a thriving business, and there are many new Chinese hotels which have been erected during the past year. Rents are high, but not so high as might be expected in such circumstances. The main difficulty is in finding a place at all.

The most striking price increase is that of food,—foreign or Chinese. Foodstuffs are now more expensive in Nanking than in Shanghai. Chinese food costs almost twice as much in Nanking as at Kiangwan, and imported foods are much higher than in Shanghai.

Speaking of building, a striking change is on the hill east of the Tower, just west of the Temple of the Cock's Crow. A year ago an old temple stood on this hill, the tallest hill in this part of the city, looking out for many miles over the surrounding country. Today the old temple and its pleasant old priests is gone, and an astronomical and meteorological observatory—a wide low structure of stone and brick—now stands on the site. Such is progress! But one could get into the temple, while the observatory is closed to ordinary mortals.

Some crumbling places in the wonderful old wall of the city have now been repaired. A contrast with the joyous confidence of three years ago, when the Nationalist troops, taking Wuchang, began to tear down the old wall of the city: "No more walls! No more civil war! China is united!" Nationalism today is sadder but wiser.

Attitude of Soldiers

To a foreigner, the most significant change perhaps is that of the attitude of the soldiers during the past year. A year

ago the common greeting to foreigners in Nanking was "foreign devil" or "foreign swine." Not only foreigners, but Chinese citizens of foreign dress and appearance were likely to be stoned by the men in uniform loafing around the streets. There were some streets where it was as much as a foreigner's life was worth to walk.

This year there was not a trace ot this, and very little sign of anti-foreignism in general, though foreigners are still rather scarce on the streets in the main part of the city. A week ago I picked out a street passing by a soldiers' hospital, where foreigners last year had to run the gauntlet of convalescing soldiers shouting "Kill the foreign devil!" and only waiting for a sign to carry out their threat. (I had this experience myself.) This year there were a couple of business-like sentries on duty at the entrance to the hospital, and not an unpleasant word or look among the few soldiers in the vicinity. Nanking indeed has changed.

Other residents of Nanking confirm this. Even the unpopularity of the Japanese has not had rough manifestations recently. There are now more than a hundred and twenty Japanese in Nanking (more than any other foreign nationality there) and Japanese themselves tell me that there has not been even any rudeness to them on the streets.

There are now a few hundred foreigners living in Nanking (including Hsiakwan). The Japanese are the most numerous, next in order being the Americans. There are something over a hundred Americans in Nanking now, most of them teachers and mission workers. There are perhaps half this number of Britishers, mostly business men like the Japanese. There are probably some scores of other foreigners, of assorted nationalities.

The consular buildings, which a year ago were still a wreck after the 1927 affair, are now rebuilt and repaired throughout. Work is not quite complete on the big Japanese consular building, however.

Getting Down To Business

A year ago, going along one of the narrow streets of Nanking, it was a familiar sight to see the motor-cars of some military personage come buzzing along, accompanied by shouts from soldier guards standing on the running-boards with drawn automatics in their hands. This was a signal to clear the road, and the road was cleared with surprising celerity for old Nanking. But this is one of the picturesque sights which has passed as the new capital settles down to business, and gendarmes and traffic cops take care of things.

A years ago, also, there was usually no electric light in the city, and the roads had only moonlight (when there was a moon) at night. Today many streets are lighted, and it is possible to find one's way around on a cloudy night without a flashlight.

I had the pleasure recently of visiting the old summer villa of Li Hung-chang, which now houses the whole Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government, with more than two hundred employees. This is a wonderful building, with a great garden within its walls, and any amount of exquisite wood-carvings, paintings, and other artistic handiwork. But the striking thing is the size. The 200-odd inhabitants do not use much more than half the place. There are many empty rooms,—a whole empty wing. One wonders what the famous servant of the old empire did with all this room. If he had thirty or forty concubines, with their respective servants, the place might be utilized. And in any case, there were always guests, and always an army of servants and guards and hangers-on.

But those days are past. The serene beauty of the gardens remains, and the daintiness of exquisite carpentry and carvings, but in the great central hall is an enormous portrait of Dr. Sun with the two sun-flags, and where Li and his hangers-on enjoyed the quiet of Nanking there are two hundred government employees, headed by Hu Han-min, working from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily to carry out the legislative work of the Chinese Republic.

Nanking, May 19, 1929. Harry Paxton Howard.

Sir Neill Malcolm Calls on C. T. Wang

General Sir Neill Malcolm, K. C. B., Chairman of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, and Mr. J. Wheeler-Bennett, Hon. Secretary of the Institute, arrived in Nanking May 17 and called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. On behalf of the Royal Institute, they presented to the National Government, through Dr. Wang a complete set of the important publications of the Institute and the Information Service on International Affairs.

Sir Neill Malcolm is also President of the Court of Directors of the British North Borneo Chartered Company, and is here on a mission to meet the heads of Government and secure their interest for the encouragement of Chinese emigration to British North Borneo.

Motor Vehicles Registered in Chinese City

There are 4194 motor vehicles, only a portion of those found in the International Settlement and French Concession, registered in the Chinese controlled area of Shanghai. Of this number, 189 are motorcycles, 577 trucks and 3428 motor cars. Following is a list of the vehicles according to makes:

Motorcycles: Ace, 2; A. J. S, 5; A. K. D., 1; Ariel, 7; Automoto, 1; B. S. A., 10; Bayliss Thomas, 2; Celander, 1; Cleveland, 4; Diament, 1; Douglas, 7; Dunelt, 1; Evans, 2; Excelsior, 8; Francis Barnett, 2; Harley Davidson, 27; Henderson, 1; Hudson, 1; Indian, 12; James, 1; Liberty, 1; Matchless, 5; McKenzie, 1; Mohet Ecoyon, 1; Ner-a-car, 17; Norton, 2; D. K., 2; Premier, 1; Puch, 1; Raleigh, 3; Reading Standard, 2; Royal Enfield, 11; Rudge, 10; Sunbeam, 1; Triumph, 19; Villiers, 1; Wanderer, 2; Zehnden, 2.

Trucks: Albion, 2; Austin, 2; Belleville, 1; Benz, 2; Berliet, 3; Bethlehem, 1; Bremen, 1; Brockway, 3; Buick, 2; Bussing, 2; Chevrolet, 57; Citroen, 9; Clydesdale, 4; Continental, 5; Dart, 1; Defiance, 3; Delahaye, 2; Denby, 1; Dennis, 5; Detroit, 1; Diamond, 2; Dodge, 8; Duerkopp, 1; Eagle Trailer, 1; Fageol, 1; Federal, 29; Fiat, 1; Ford, 184; G. M. C., 12; Garford, 20; Graham Brothers, 6; Guy, 1; Hansa Lloyd, 1; Hewitt Ludlow, 1; Highway Trailer, 2; Horch, 2; Hudson, 2; Hupmobile, 2; International, 17; Karrier, 3; Kissel, 1; Licorne, 1; Martini, 1; Maxwell, 3; McCormick-Deering, 2; Meteorite, 1; Moreland, 1; Morris, 8; National, 4; Packard, 4; Palladium, 4; Pierce Arrow, 1; Renault, 30; Reo, 3; Republic, 17; Rover, 1; Ruggles, 1; Seldon, 2; Service, 5; Stewart, 40; Studebaker, 2; Thornycroft, 7; Tyon, 1; U. S., 2; Walker Electrique, 4; Warner, 3; White, 12; Wichita, 12.

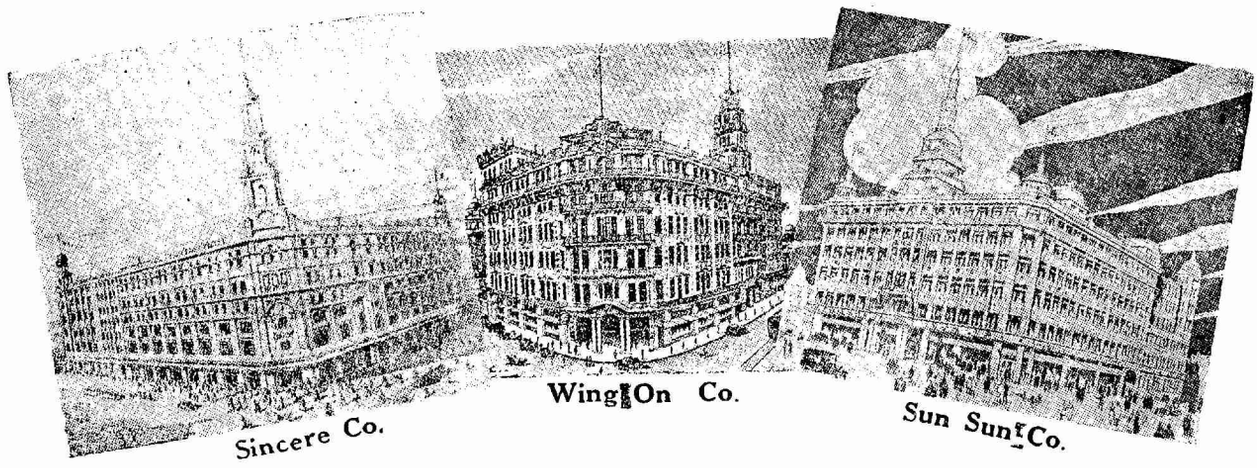
Motor cars: A. C., 1; Adler, 2; Aga, 3; Ajax, 1; Alvis, 1; Amilcar, 4; Anleron, 1; Angus Sanderson, 4; Argyll, 1; Aries, 1; Armstrong Siddeley, 6; Auburn, 6; Austin, 99; Automobile, 12; Bean, 1; Benjamin, 1; Benz, 3; Berliet, 3; Bianchi, 4; Breughain, 1; Briscoe, 1; Buick, 489; Bugatti, 1; Cadillac, 14; Chalmers, 3; Chandler, 30; Chenard et Walcker, 1; Chevrolet, 280; Chrysler, 106; Citroen, 133; Cleveland, 1; Clyno, 3; Columbia, 2; Common Wealth, 1; Continental, 1; Crossley, 2; Daimler, 4; Darracq, 1; De Dion Bouton, 7; Delage, 24; Delahaye, 6; Desoto, 1; Dixi, 1; Dodge, 179; Donnet Zeuel, 2; Dulum States, 1; Duerkopp, 6; Durant, 3; Earl, 1; Enfield Allday, 1; Erskine, 28; Essex, 124; Falcon Knight, 1; Fiat, 158; Ford, 392; Fox, 1; Franklin, 4; Galloway, 1; Gardner, 2; Garford, 1; George Roy, 1; G. M. C.; 1, Graham Brothers, 2; Graham Paige, 3; Gregoirl, 1; Gray, 4; Haynes, 1; Horch, 1; Hudson, 36; Humber, 4; Hupmobile, 111; Isotta Fraschini, 1; Jewett, 18; Kissel, 1; La Licorne, 1; Lancia, 1; Lea Francis, 1; Lexington, 1; Liberty, 3; Locomobile, 1; Lorraine Dietrich, 1; Louring Michigan, 1; Mag, 2; Marmon, 1; Mathis, 6; Maxwell, 8; Mercer, 1; Milburn Electrique, 1; Minerva, 1; Monroe, 1; Moon, 2; Morris, 147; N. A. G., 4; Nash, 140; Oakland, 15; Oldsmobile, 47; Opel, 6; Otamo, 1; Overland, 99; Overland Whippet, 18; Packard, 28; Paige, 12; Peerless, 3; Peugeot, 15; Pierce Arrow, 1; Plymouth, 38; Pontiac, 27; Protos, 6, Renault, 67; Reo, 1; Roamer, 1; Rolls Royce, 3; Rover, 1; Rugby, 50; Salmson, 1; Saxon, 1; Seabrook, 1; Singer, 9; Standard, 28; Star, 2; Stearns Knight, 1; Stephens, 1; Studebaker, 163; Sunbeam, 2; Stewart, 2; Swift, 6; Talbot 9; Talbot Darracq, 2; Tatra, 1; Templer, 4; Thornycroft, 2; Tonner, 1; Vauxhall, 3; Velie, 3; Whippet, 10; White, 1; Willys Knight, 49; Wolsely, 6.

The British in Thibet

In an interview published in *Chin Pao* in Nanking on May 8, the representative of the Pachan Lama in the Capital said that the people of Thibet are now divided into two groups, pro-Chinese and pro-British. This situation has grown up since the first year of the Republic, when the special government officer, whose appointment was begun by the Manchus, was abolished, and control passed to the Dala and Pachan Lamas. The British took advantage of this opportunity, agitated the Thibetans to declare their independence, advised the prohibition of Chinese immigration and promised financial and military supplies.

Under the Manchus, many Chinese went to Thibet to carry on commerce and to organize schools. All children had an opportunity to study the Chinese language. Now all schools teach the Thibetan and English languages, and none of the pupils can read or speak Chinese.

Thibet is surrounded by mountains, said the representative, but the valleys are plain. Lately the British have built motor roads behind the Himalayas connecting with the Indian-Thibet railroad. Thibet is rich in gold, iron, tin, jade and coal mines, but, unfortunately, the Thibetans lack knowledge of how to operate them.



98 percent of Shanghai Residents Buy at the Department Stores

In the year 1900 the first department store was started. During a period of 28 years department store business has been developed to such an extent that there is practically no single man or woman who has not purchased something from the department store. Such radip development and prosperity of the business is due to the wise policy of selling only quality goods.

The Three Big Department Stores on Nanking Road buy directly from factories in all important cities in the world in large quantity and on cash terms. That they earn cash and trade discounts and pay no commission to middlemen makes the price of goods sold at the department stores always lower than in the market.

The courteous and prompt service as well as the helpful suggestions given make shopping at the department stores a real pleasure.

GET THE HABIT

Shop always at

WING ON (Incorporated in Hongkong)

SUN SUN (Incorporated in China)

SINCERE (Incorporated in Hongkong)

48-693

The Latest Adviseable Books

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's

The International Development of China

2nd Edition, 1939. Putnam, $8.75

The present book which is Dr. Sun's original writing on the concrete scheme of our national rehabilitation is too familar with us to need any comment. It is suffice to just mention that we have obtained special arrangement with the publisher to reduce its price from $11.25 to $8.75 Mex.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's

San Min Chu I

Paper, $2; cloth, $4.

No one can hope to understand the ideals and aspirations of the Chinese people without the knowledge of the Three Principles of the People and what the Kuomingtang stands for. This book is a complete and faithful translation in English of Dr. Sun's San Min Chu I.

Some Bigger Issues In China's Problems

By Julean Arnold, with 3 charts, $2.50.

China salvation lies in industrialisn. In this volume Mr. Arnold persuasively advocates the imperative need of a physical or economic basis for its new national life. The United States is mentioned by way of contrasts, thus serving as a model for China's national reconstruction. Dr. Hu Shih, who shares Mr. Arnold's conviction, has written a Forward in Chinese and English to exhort his countrymen to learn from America and rejuvenate themselves.

Ancient Chinese Political Theories

By Dr. Kuo-cheng Wu; $4.00.

This volume is the result of a Scientific study in ancient Chinese political theories. It has eleven chapters: (1) The Earliest Political Conceptions, (2) The Constitution of Chow, (3) The Golden Age of Chinese Philosophy, (4) The Political Philosophy of Laotze, (5) Chwangtze, (6) Kwangtze, (7) Shang Yang, (8) Han Fe, (9) Micius and Micianism, (10) Confucius and Confucianism, (11) Mencius and Hsuantze, and a brief description of their primary sources to conclude the book.

The Commercial Press, Ltd.

Publishers and Booksellers

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Tokyo, May 15.—T. Imukai will attend the Sun Yat-sen funeral as personal representative of Baron Tanaka.

Hongkong, May 15.—It is reported that troops under Yu Hanmou and Chen Chang-Fu have risen in revolt against the Kuantung faction.

Tsingtao, May 15.—The first batch of Japanese troops sailed for home today.

Tsingtao, May 16.—It is reported that Shangtung troops under Tu Pao-hsiang have collided with a detachment of Yen Hsich's 46th Division, and as a result of the fighting, railway traffic has been completely stopped.

Hongkong, May 16.—Two Nationalist warships, Hai Yung and Ying Jui, arrived here from the north yesterday.

Peiping, May 16.—Fengtien troops under Yu Hsueh-chung, doing garrison duty in the district of Shanhaikwan, have reorganized and enlarged their units.

Peiping, May 16.—Traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway Line has been rendered impossible by the destruction of bridges and tunnels by the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, May 16.—An armoured train transporting Hupeh troops was fired upon and forced to come to a standstill by troops of Feng Yu-hsiang at Wushengkwan.

Peiping, May 16.—The railway near Wushengkwan was destroyed yesterday by the 29th Division of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops.

Nanking, May 17.—It is reported that Feng's troops in the district of Hsinyang are retreating and their main force is being concentrated in the region of Loyang.

Peiping, May 17.—The local garrison headquarters since last night have increased the number of military-police, gendarmes and patrols as precautionary measures against communists and reactionary elements.

Peiping, May 17.—Feng's troops are being concentrated in the regions along the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways; the 51st and 53rd Divisions of Central troops are also commencing mobilization.

Peiping, May 17.—The tunnel at Wushengkwan and three iron bridges in the neighborhood have been repaired temporarily.

Hongkong, May 17.—The Kuangtung troops have apparently assumed the aggressive against the Kuangsi forces.

Nanking, May 17.—Five Chinese steamers laden with soldiers arrived at Shiakwan from Wufu today.

Peiping, May 18.—Twenty-eight leaders of Feng's troops have issued a circular telegram denouncing the attitude of Chiang Kai-shek and demanding his resignation.

Peiping, May 18.—Central troops under Liu Chih have advanced as far north as Wushingkwan; Feng's troops have again destroyed an iron bridge over the Shuang Ho.

Hongkong, May 18.—Military leaders of Fukien have decided to render assistance to the Kuangtung troops.

Peiping, May 18.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have given orders twice for the mobilization of troops for the subjugation of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Hongkong, May 18.—It is reported from Canton that contending armies at Chingyuan are facing each other across the river without any action.

Peiping, May 19.—Chinese newspapers here have commenced to brand Feng as a rebel.

Peiping, May 19.—Chiang Kai-shek has addressed a telegram of reprimand to Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, May 19.—Wei Yi-san will establish his headquarters at Tsinang for the present.

Hongkong, May 20.—Reports from Canton state that Chen Chi-tang has been forced by political agitation into an isolated position.

Hongkong, May 20.—Advices from Canton state that the Kuangsi troops have completely checked the advance up the river of the Cantonese fleet.

Hongkong, May 20.—Despatches from Canton state that Canton fell into the hands of the Kuangsi troops this morning.

Peiping, May 20.—Feng's troops which had advanced to the

(Continued on page 585)

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, May 15.—Chu Pei-teh arrived in Nanking from Nanchang yesterday to submit a report to Chiang Kai-shek on conditions in Kiangsi.—Hu Han-min, Tai Chi-tao and Chen Kuo-fu will shortly tour the country as deputies of the Central Party Headquarters for an inspection of the administration of Party affairs throughout the country.—Chang Chun, Mayor of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, is organizing a Municipal Reconstruction Discussion Committee.—Special postage stamps in commemoration of the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen have been printed.—Fong Peng-jen, Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, will formally assume office on the 21st inst.—The monthly expenditure for the 5th Route Army in Hopei has been set at $1,000,000.—Mr. Tsui, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan, has reported the evacuation of Pohsan and Tsichuan by the Japanese.—Jen Yin chi has reported the defeat and disarming of remnant rebel troops under Chang Sen-chiu, a subordinate of Chang Chung-chang, at Huanghsien.—A loan for $1,500,000 is to be issued by the Special Municipality of Wu-Han for rehabilitation purposes.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan yesterday approved, with one reservation, the American radio agreement submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Two divisions of the Hupeh Provincial Forces are making preparations to leave for the Kwangsi border.—The Government of Nanking proposes to issue a loan of $3,000,000 for the erection of residential buildings in the Capital.—The vanguards of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces arrived in the vicinity of Kweilin yesterday.—The Executive Yuan has rejected the resignation of Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.—In the absence of Ho Chen-chun, Ho Yao-tsu has been appointed Acting Chief Military Counsellor to the National Government.—The withdrawal of Japanese troops from the districts west of Weihsien has already been completed.—Wu Shih-yu has arrived in Tsingtao from Tsinan.—The appointment of Yuan Shao-chang as Mayor of Tsinan has been announced by Chen Tiao-yuan.—In the name of the chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy, Feng Yu-hsiang is asking the Central Government to remit funds for the maintenance of the institution.

Thursday, May 16.—The early inauguration of an air service between Shanghai and Chengtu is being arranged by the Ministry of Communications.—Preparations for the accomodation of Mme. Sun Yat-sen on her arrival in Peiping have been completed by the local authorities.—The 6th Commencement Exercises of the Central Military Academy at Nanking were held yesterday with Chiang Kai-shek as the principal speaker.—The principle that all women enjoy equal rights of inheritance with men was approved at yesterday's meeting of the Central Political Council.—The 49th Division under Jen Yin-chi is proceeding to Tehchow.—Chang Tseng has been appointed Commander of the Fukien Expeditionary Forces against Kwangsi.—Chen Ming-shu and Mrs Chen, who were injured in the King Edward Hotel fire, left the hospital in Hongkong yesterday.—A Peiping Industrial Exhibition will be held in 1931; the National Exposition will be postponed until 1936.—Reorganization of the Governments of Shantung and Anhwei has been decided upon by the Central Political Council.—Chang Cheng, Commander of the Provisional 1st Division, is to be appointed Fukien Bandit Suppression Commander.—The Polish representative arrived in Nanking yesterday.—The Ministry of War announces that Shen Shao-yoh and Liu Ting-sen will be sent to the Philippines to investigate the development of commercial aviation there.—Kweilin has fallen to the Hunan Expeditionary Forces.

Friday, May 17.—The commercial port of Pukow will hereafter be placed under the jurisdiction of the Special Municipality of Nanking.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen arrived at Harbin from Moscow yesterday.—Tsingtao will be taken over by the Military Police under Wu Shih-yu on the 19th inst.—The Ministry of Interior has given orders that only native products be used in the various Government organs.—Kweilin and Pinglo were captured at almost the same time by the Hunan Expeditionary Forces on the 15th inst.—T. V. Soong has worked out a comprehensive financial reorganization scheme for Hunan and Hupeh.—At a joint meeting of representatives of the Judical Yuan, the Ministries of Foreign Affair and of Judicial Administration and the

(Continued on page 584)

RADIOGRAMS

"Via CRA"

The Chinese Government Radio Administration

Fast Radiogram Service

to and from

America, Europe, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Hawaiian Islands, Etc.

Messages may be filed at the new

SHANGHAI CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE
SASSOON HOUSE

(Western Arcade—At Jinkee Road)

For full information, rates and blank forms, call, write or telephone (No. 62680 or 10245) our office.

URGENT ORDINARY
DEFERRED NIGHTLETTERS

Radiograms for the important cities of China may also be filed at the above office.

Accuracy—Speed—Economy—Service

NO CHARGE FOR REGISTRATION OF TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

HEAD OFFICE HARBIN

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOMS, INSURANCE, LOANS, COMMISSIONS
PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST-EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA

(Shanghai-London 16 days, U. S. $110.81—$291.79)

Information, Reservations and Through Bookings at the following Agencies of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

SHANGHAI, 3, Canton Road, Robert Dollar Cudding.
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Splendid Soldier Story

The Case of Sergeant Grischa. By Arnold Zweig. Translated from the German by Eric Sutton. Published by the Viking Press, New York. 1928.

This is a story of the war, and one of the best, if not *the* best, that has been written. The author, Zweig, himself served in the German army during the war, and the story (which was written as a play in 1921, six years before it was novelized) is based upon fact. It shows the life and feelings of the German soldiers as clearly and frankly as Dos Passes' "Three Soldiers" showed that of the American conscripts. After all, every man must do his bit. Of course, the war profiteer is getting fat while the last reserves are lying in their lousy trenches or their skeletons are rattling on the barbed wire, but "Carry on!" The deep group-loyalty of simple men, perverted to the purposes of politicians and profiteers in all countries alike. It is the psychology of every conscript army, in every country, in every war.

The central figure in the story is a Russian prisoner-of-war, whose escape from the prison-camp results ultimately in a conflict of authority involving some very high officials, one being apparently Ludendorff, who seems to be the original of Schieffenzahn. And it also involves people of another type, those free and desperate spirits who took to the forests, refusing to acknowledge military dictatorship of any kind, living as outlaws and exterminating any of the enemy that ventured into their territory unless in force. It is a wonderful picture of that enormous eastern front which is steadily melting away, in 1917, as the Russian troops at last turn on their own officers the hate and savagery they have been taught to feel towards others, drive away or exterminate them, and begin to make their way home.

Certainly it brings clearly to mind the recollection that it was not the military genius of the victors so much as the stupidity and shortsightedness of the losers that decided the outcome of the war. Those many months when Russia was helpless as a military force, and America had not yet become an important factor, but an enormous German-Austrian army was still kept on the eastern front making their way further into endless distances—those were the months that decided the war. They gave the American forces a chance to prepare, and when the transfer of German forces to the western front finally came, and with it the great drive on Paris, there was a new force to recken with—not in itself a tremendous force, but sufficient to influence the balance between the Allied and German armies, and day by day growing more important. Six months earlier the drive would probably have gone straight through, and the war would have been over in 1917 instead of 1918. But Germans the never reckoned with America. Militarist Germany never realized her desperate position, never took capitalist America seriously in a military sense,—until her defeated forces were being pushed back to the German border.

But this is a digression, After all, this is a story of soldier life, not one of the relative stupidity of the two ruling groups, about which there is much to be said on both sides. As soldier life, the story is excellent. The rendering of German dialect into British-American soldier slang by the translator is superb, and it is only when it comes to translating a bitterly cynical soldier song largely in dialect ("The Captain's Dog") that the translator gives up in despair, or perhaps in fear of American censors.

The only shortcomings in the translation are bad transliteration of Russian words and an occasional failure to transmit the keen irony of the original. As for the first point, this is apparently due to using the German transliteration, where "j" and "w" have different values than in English. "Jelisawjeta", for example, is scarcely recognizable as Yelisaveta, and the same throughout. As for the second point one example will serve: "With titanic force, in a welter of savagery, degradation, and cruelty, thirty nations, bent on bringing peace to a distracted Europe...." This as it stands is senseless, but change the last clause to express the spirit of the original and see the difference: "With titanic force, in a welter of savagery, degradation, and cruely, thirty nations, devoted to 'bringing peace' to Europe, surged against those lands which only the narrow wall of the front line protected from their onslaught." And in the paragraph following this (p. 149) "justice" is used where "retribution" would probably express the sense better.

These are minor criticisms. It is a splendid book.

H. H.

Peking Guilds

The Guilds of Peking, by John Stewart Burgess, Ph. D. Columbia University Press, New York, 1928. 270 pages with appendix, bibliography and index.

From the early history of the Greeks down to the present day the subject of guilds has been one of interest. Organizations of men are always means of expression and of power, and the mediaeval guilds exerted much influence in shaping the economic history of their age. The age-old guilds of China are a most fascinating study and, as the author of this book suggests, may throw some light on certain disputed problems of the guild system of mediaeval Europe. Those interested in economics, political science and sociology will be pleased to find such a volume as that written by Dr. Burgess available, and all foreigners seeking to understand the basic principles of Chinese character that manifest themselves in crafts, trade and labor conditions will find much concerning them in a history of the guild organization, work, power and trend.

In a country without the records of sociological experts it is naturally very difficult to find the ultimate facts of many investigations and the author has had to do the best he could under the circumstances. Dr. Burgess has been at great pains to secure his information through Chinese sources in such a way as to make sure that he has as accurate knowledge as is possible to obtain. He does not claim that any of his statistics are exhaustive, but the book presents enough to show general facts and tendencies.

A theory as to guild origins which was put forth some years ago by Dr. Max Pappenheim, and which was said at that time to apply only to North Europe, would seem to be applicable to China, although it is not mentioned by Dr. Burgess. Dr. Pappenheim's theory was that guilds grew out of "sworn-brotherhoods". We know that these brotherhoods drew men together at an early day in China, but whether they were the foundations of guilds or whether the latter developed from religious fraternities, trade groups or family clans is a moot question. Their historical data of emergence is also not yet determined.

The book deals with the number of Peking guild halls and offices, membership, organization, meetings, finances, the apprentice system, charitable work, religious life, functions, contemporary trends in guild life and the probable future of the guilds. Three Peking guilds are studied intensively, and there is much material of value, well arranged with condensed statistical summaries at chapter ends.

One of the most interesting facts brought out is that regarding the evaluation of religious worship in the guilds in this day when much is said of the decay of the religious element in Chinese life. "Our investigators and Mr. Chiao, the priest, were educated men. Mr. Chiao was trained in the old Confucian School and would be expected to have the prejudice of the Confucian scholar against what is customarily considered by this group to be the superstitious practice of the unlettered artisans and merchants. The three investigators were men trained in Christian colleges in China, and one of them also at Columbia University. One naturally would not expect an understanding report on the significance of these primitive religious practices from men of such background. But in spite of this background the testimony of Mr. Chang, our principal investigator, has significance. He acknowledges his previous conviction that the religious practices of the guilds were entirely formal and of no importance, but after he had studied guild after guild he was forced to admit that religious practices and beliefs were an important feature of guild life." G.B.S.

A. B. C. PRESS SHANGHAI
Printing
In all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

SHIRT MAKERS
Toyo Murakami
SHANGHAI
洋行
ART & CURIO DEALERS
26 Kiangse Read Tel. 12319

Perfect When Sun-Maid Raisins Are Used

SALTED RAISINS

1 package seeded raisins.

1 cup salad oil.

salt.

Remove the stems and any bits of seeds from the raisins. Beat the oil until the smoke just begins to appear at the surface. Drop in the raisins a few at a time and cook until they are plump. Remove from the oil and drain on unglazed paper. Transfer to a clean paper and sprinkle with table salt. These are appropriate for afternoon teas, as well as for use as an after dinner confection.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association

3 Canton Road, - - - - Shanghai.

48-697

Who's Who in China

Mr. Foo Ping-sheung
常秉傅

Mr. Foo Ping-sheung, a native of Namhoi, Kwangtung province, was born in 1895. As a youth he was very much interested in, and devoted much of his time to literature. His father died when he was a boy, and left him in the care of an uncle, a prominent merchant of Hongkong, who made it possible for him to receive a good education.

At the age of twelve, he entered St. Stephen's School, where he took a course in engineering. He was graduated at the end of the fourth year, whereas the usual course requires from six to seven years. He was also graduated from Hongkong University, with honors, and later awarded the First Class Medal by London University.

Mr. Foo started his career as vice-engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. He could not, however, utilize his ability and talent in this capacity, being under the control of a foreign superior. An opportunity arose, when the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang visited Canton, to organize the Constitutional Government for the south-east. He immediately accompanied Dr. Wu to the south, working loyally under him. Dr. Wu appreciated Mr. Foo's high intelligence, and shortly after appointed him as Chief of the Seal-Making Department of the Bureau of Administration.

In 1919, when Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang was despatched to Paris as representative for the Canton Government to participate in the Peace Conference, Mr. Foo was appointed official attache to the delegation, and his able services were of material assistance to the government.

Upon his return to China, in 1920, the Kwangsi Party had taken possession of and instituted a government at Canton. Acting upon Mr. Foo's advice, Dr. Wu left Canton until the winter when the Cantonese army recaptured the city from the usurpers. At the same time Dr Wu was in charge of the Ministry of Finance, with temporary offices in Hongkong. Mr. Foo acted on behalf of Dr. Wu in devising means to oust the Kwangsi Party. For his meritorious service he was made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Pakhoi. He resigned from this office when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was compelled to leave, during a *coup-d'etat*. Mr. Foo remained in Hongkong where he acted as mediator with the colonial authorities on behalf of Dr. Sun, who in 1923 again returned to Canton.

After his resignation as Customs Superintendent of Kiungchow, Mr. Foo was transfered to the post of Superintendent of the Customs at Canton; holding concurrently the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

When the National Government was installed in Nanking in 1927, Mr. Foo was appointed a secretary to Dr. C. C. Wu, then Minister of Foreign Affairs. But he resigned his post in the winter of that year and accompanied Mr. C. C. Wu to America. Upon his return to China with Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Sun Fu, in autumn 1928, Mr. Foo became a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Government and member of the Legislative Yuan. In February 1929, Mr. Foo was appointed by the National Government as Chinese Minister to Belgium.

Report of Albert Thomas to the I. L. O.

Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, in a report made recently to the governing body of that organization, has answered the criticisms directed against him in connection with his visit to China.

Mr. Thomas stated that his position in China was made difficult by the passions of races and the various conflicting interests. At the time of his stay, the situation was dominated by the activities of Chinese diplomats for the abolition of foreign concessions, resulting frequently in coolness from both sides toward the work of the I. L. O.

There were three complaints, in particular, in connection with which Mr. Thomas considered it necessary to remove any misunderstanding. The first was a statement published in the Chinese newspapers and reproduced in the *North China Daily News* to the effect that he had declared the unequal treaties to be the cause of the poverty and suffering of Chinese labor. This declaration, according to Mr. Thomas, was made, not by him, but by the Nationalists in their addresses of welcome. He himself had said publicly that it was an idea to which he could not subscribe, the mission of the I.L.O. being to correct, without distinction of nationality, the abuses produced in China and foreign countries by the growth of industrialism. Mr. Thomas also denied that he had declared himself opposed to the introduction of foreign capital in China.

In regard to the second complaint, that he had allowed himself to be led by Thomas Tchou, Director of the Labor Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Mr. Thomas pointed out that it was essential for him to work with the government administrations which are members of the I. L. O.

The third criticism discussed by Mr. Thomas was that he had not visited the factories of the European companies in Shanghai and therefore was not prepared to give a report on the conditions in them. His reply to this was that in the few days permitted him in Shanghai, it would have been an absurd pretense to formulate any kind of judgement, based upon hasty visits to factories, upon labor conditions. Furthermore, as he had come to China at the invitation of the Chinese government, it was to the Chinese that he was bound to give the bulk of his time.

According to Mr. Thomas the unfavorable reports concerning his visit to China were copied from Shanghai newspapers by the European press.

Japanese Settle Hankow Case; Evacuate Marines May 31

According to a telegram from *The Review's* correspondent in Hankow on May 22, the Chinese and Japanese have reached an understanding for the settlement of the so-called "Shuai Hsin-lin Case" in accordance with which the Japanese have agreed to apologize and pay compensation for the Chinese laborer who was killed by a motor-cycle driven by a Japanese Marine several months ago. The Japanese Marines will be withdrawn from the Japanese Concession at Hankow on May 31. In return for this the Chinese have ordered a complete cessation of all anti-Japanese activities, which have been in existence since the killing of the laborer and which have had the effect of paralyzing Japanese business activities at Hankow.

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

Engineers, Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

SHANGHAI

Telephone:
C. 1676 & 1678
—
Cable Address:
"Sinodock,"
Shanghai

Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition,
Bentley's, Lieber's,
Standard, The
Engineering 2nd
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons,

48-699

"Through The Gateway Of Northern China"

Over The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

See the Great Wall of China, the ancient Ming Tombs at Nankow Pass, the huge stone Buddha at Yun-Kang, the ancient Buddhust relics near Tatung, and scores of other scenes rich in beauty and historical interest that await you along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway!

Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then, skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager,

The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Head Office

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

48-700

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(*Continued from page 579*)

Kiangsu Provincial Government, provisions for the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court were discussed.—The treaty of amity and commerce between China and Belgium, signed at Nanking on November 22, 1928, has been formally ratified by both Governments.—Fong Chen-wu has arrived at Anking from Nanking.—Members of the Sino-Japanese Commission held their last meeting yesterday to complete arrangements for the return of arms and other military equipment.—Chen Tiao-yuan has decided to postpone assumption of his new post of Chairman of the Shantung Government.—Cheng Yu-huai reports that the Wu-han rebel leaders, Tao-Chun and Hu Chung-tuh, are still at Hongkong.—All soldiers under jurisdiction of the 2nd Disbandment Office have been withdrawn from Wushongkwan to Chumatien.—It is stated that Chiang Kai-shek has decided not to go to Peiping to accompany the remains of Sun Yat-sen to the Mausoleum in Nanking.

Saturday, May 18.—Plans for the improvement of Soochow Creek have been formulated by the Special Municipality of Shanghai and the Kiangsu Government.—The Government forces under Liu Chien-sui have crossed the Taiyung River and are advancing southwards towards the Headquarters of the Kwangsi rebels in Wuchow.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen has arrived in Peiping from Shenyang, Mukden.—Despatces from Ho Chien's Headquarter at Yungchow state that the advance forces of the Hunan Expeditionary Army have passed Yungfo.—Fukien Expeditionary Forces under General Chang Tseng are reported to have occupied Tapu in Eastern Kwangtung.—Kwangtung forces under Hsiang Han-ping have driven back Kwangsi rebel troops under Pai Tsung-hsi from Tsingyunhsien toward Szewai.—Regulations governing the Examination of Efficiency of various Bandit-Suppression Garrison Headquarters have been promulgated by the State Council.—The Yellow River Bridge on the Peiping-Hankow Railway was reported blown up by order of Feng Yu-hsiang yesterday.—Li Pao-chung has been appointed Military Counsellor to the State Council.—The two bridges at Changtaikuan have been so badly damaged by the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang that their restitution at present seems impossible.—Memorial service for the late Chen Chi-mei were held at the Headquarters of the Central Party to-day.—Feng Yu-siang is reported to be in Tungkuang; Sun Liang-chen, at Chengchow; Han Fu-chi in Loyang and Shek Yu-sam at Nanyang.—C. T. Wang arrived in Shanghai this morning from the Capital.—A joint circular telegram has been issued by the Kuominchun military leaders against Chiang Kai-shek.

Sunday and Monday, May 19 and 20.—The second battalion of Military Police has taken over garrison posts vacated by Japanese troops.—It is reliably stated that the funeral of Sun Yat-sen will be held on June 1 as scheduled.—Preservation of the body of Sun Yat-sen is being considered by Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Sun Fo.—A sum of $500,000 will be appropriated by the Government as initial expense for the building of the Central Library.—Fong Chen-wu, Chairman of the Anhwei Government, has left Anking for Nanking in answer to a summons from Chiang Kai-shek.—Fukien Expeditionary Forces are reported to have crossed the Han River and to be heading for Chaochow.—Ho Chien is proceeding to Kweilin which has been occupied by Liu Chien-sui since the 15th inst.—Hu Han-min, president of the Legislative Yuan, has characterized the wrecking of railway bridges of the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways as wanton destruction.—Divisions under Hsiang Han-ping have scattered Kwangsi rebels in the neighborhood of Szewai.—Troops of FengYu-hsiang in Wushengkwan and Matien have withdrawn northwest-ward.—A telegraphic despatch from Taiyuan states that Yen Hsi-shan is not contemplating military operations at present.—It is considered certain that Chinag Kai-shek will not proceed to Peiping as originally planned.—Wang Chang-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan, will depart for the Hague to sit at the Hague Tribunal as Associate Justice of the International Court after the Sun Yat-sen Burial.—Following her arrival in Peiping, Mme. SunYat-sen proceeded to the Piyun Temple, were she intends to stay, to inspect the condition of her late husband's remains.—C. T. Wang has told press correspondents that all foreign ministers to China are expected in the Capital to attend the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—The first official conference has been held to determine the loss sustained by the Japanese in the Nanking and Hankow incidents.

Aviators Killed

At about 10 a. m. May 2, a seaplane, while making flying experiments, caught fire and dropped from a height of 3,000 feet Both the pilot, Capt. Y. T. Ken, and the mechanic, W. C. Tu, were killed. The machine was completely destroyed. The accident happened just outside of Sui Si Men.

Abend-Dailey Deportation Incidents Settled

Several weeks ago it was reported in the Shanghai newspapers that the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang had ordered the deportation of two well-known American newspaper correspondents from China, Hallett Abend, Peking correspondent for the *New York Times* and Charles Dailey, Peking correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*. Although no official statement has been issued by the National Government regarding the accuracy of this report, it was reported this week that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted and neither of the correspondents would be asked to depart from China. Mr. Dailey's complications came from a speech which he delivered before the Rotary Club in Manila in the course of which he was alleged to have declared that the present National Government is little different from the previous Chinese Government which it displaced. Members of the Kuomintang in Manila took offense at this statement and wired the National Government demanding Mr. Dailey's deportation. When the report reached Nanking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Chinese consul in Manila to investigate and upon his report being received to the effect that Mr. Dailey's speech has been misquoted, the Government is said to have decided to pay no further attention to the matter.

In reference to the allegations pertaining to Mr. Abend, the correspondent for the *New York Times* in Peiping, it was reported this week that the government had decided to instruct the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Peiping to take up with Mr. Abend the matter of several allegedly inaccurate reports which he had sent to the *Times*, one particular message being to the effect that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the former Chihli Party war-lord was marching down the Yangtsze River from Szechuen Province at the head of an army of 300,000 men for the purpose of sweeping the National Government into the sea. There were also said to be other complaints regarding inaccuracies in Mr. Abend's dispatches which had caused the Chinese Minister in Washington to lodge an unofficial complaint with the proprietors of the *Times* in New York. While the Government had decided not to take any further action regarding the deportation of Mr. Abend, it was stated that he had been warned against sending further allegedly inaccurate reports, otherwise deportation would be resorted to.

INDIANS CONVICTED, SENTENCED TO JAIL AND DEPORTATION

(*Continued from page 533*)

was arrested at the Japanese Osaka Shosen Kaisha Wharf, 26 Yangtszepoo Road, where he has been employed as a watchman for a considerable period. V. Priestwood, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case alleged that Charan Singh had been deported from Shanghai on August 1, 1918 in company with four other Indian prisoners and had been taken back to India by two local members of the Police Department, Argan Singh and Nal Singh. Finger prints were produced to show that Charan Singh was the same Indian who had been deported more than ten years ago. Tycho Wing, who represented the accused, offered in evidence a passport to return to China which had been issued by the Indian Government and signed by the Victory of India and declared that this showed that Charan Sing had a legal right to return to China. It was also brought out that Charan Singh had returned here eight years ago and has been employed here since. Charan Singh in his testimony declared that he was sentenced to deportation in 1918 but had never been informed of the reason. He denied that he had paid a bribe to anyone in India to obtain the passport to return to China, but admitted that he had been required to put up $1,000 as security for the passport. The case was remanded for further hearing on Saturday, May 25.

JAPANESE NEWS REPORTS ON CHINESE SITUATION

(*Continued from page 578*)

area on the northern bank of the Yellow River are now being concentrated in Yungtse.

Mukden, May 20.—Yu Hseuh-chung is visiting here and sitting in conference with Chang Hsueh-liang as to the distribution of Fengtien troops.

Peiping, May 21.—Chiang Kai-shek has wired all leading members of the National Government to hurry back to the Capital.

Peiping, May 21.—Prominent members of Feng's faction residing here have disappeared.

Hongkong, May 21.—Advices from Canton report that Kuangtung troops, for fear lest street fighting should occur, voluntarily retreated to Seklung.

Peiping, May 21.—Liu Chin-hua's troops, belonging to Feng's 2nd Group Army Corps, are reported to have gone over to the Central troops.

The Shortest and Most Direct Route to Your American Markets is via

SEATTLE

Great Circle Route

SEVEN unparalleled ocean terminals completely equipped to handle every commodity.

Served by six transcontinental railways and nine steamship lines to and from the Orient.

Situated on the shortest route between the Orient and the United States by several hundred miles, favored by mild climatical conditions, and located on one of the finest harbors in the world.

Equipped to handle any weight commodities at reasonable rates.

Ship via Public Terminals

Write for copy of the Port of Seattle Yearbook — it contains much information and data valuable to traffic managers, manufacturers, exporters, importers, and others interested in the American markets. It's free for the asking.

Traffic Department, Bell St. Terminal
Seattle, Washington

The PORT OF SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

The Far Eastern Bank ("Dalbank")

Established in Harbin

HEAD OFFICE: HARBIN.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Kalgan, Manchuli and Hailar.

CORRESPONDENTS: In U.S.S.R.—The State Bank of U.S.S.R. (Gosbank) and others.

In London: The Bank for Russian Trade Ltd., The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

In New York: The Equitable Trust Company of New York, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

In Germany: Deutsche Bank.

In Austria: Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

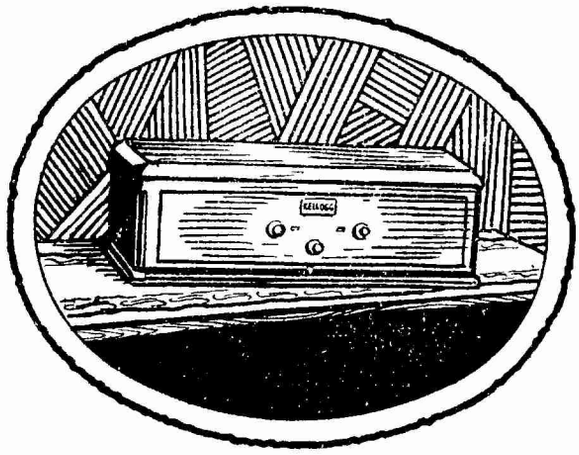
In Mongolia: The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Mongolia (Mongolbank)

The Bank has correspondents also in France, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Shanghai Branch: 29-A, Szechuen Road, S. Y. Sheng Building.

Tel. C. { 4746 Manager
4747 Exchange Dept.
2865 General Office.

Every description of banking business transacted



KELLOGG "GOLDEN-TONED" RADIO
Model 515: A table set completely self-contained, except speaker. Cabinet of molded metal finished in two-tone warm brown. Height 9¼ inches, width 28⅝ inches, depth 12⅛ inches. List price, including four Kellogg A-C tubes, one Kellogg 403 A-C power tube, and one 280 rectifier tube M, $265.

A. C. Operated—No Batteries Required

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
12 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

Fancied ability to see is not a test of vision. Your vision may be obtained at the expense of great strain.

Dr. Wm. K. H. Yen
Optometrist
124 First Floor
Sassoon House
The Bund & Nanking Road
Tel. 18847

Peter's
NECKTIES
CHINESE PURE SILK TIES
Central Arcade, 91 Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI.

48-702

WHY SUN YAT-SEN RULE EVEN IN DEATH

(*Continued from page 556*)

Sun turned to Russia and asked for Communist military advisers. The Russians accepted at once, and began training Chinese officers. When the new troops were ready they were launched against the Yunnanese, all of whom were either dipsersed or massacred: and the power of the "Reds" in the south was, at this point, firmly established.

Probably Sun Yat-sen began to regret his inability to obtain British help very early after his "Red" triumph and his death, in 1924, removed a force, more moral than political, which might have succeeded in ending sooner the period of "Red" influence in China. Like all the thinking Chinese, what he wanted from the international point of view was equilibrium: and he certainly, by instinct, disliked the Russians much more than the English.

By a strange irony, it was the Russian Communists who, when he died in 1924, canonized him according to the pattern they had already used so successfully with Lenin.

But Sun, buried, continues to rule China—more effectively than he ever did during his life.

The Russians did not succeed with the trick of the embalming, an importation of the Leninistic "religion." But the Chinese have done with Sun what the Russians have not even dared to think of doing with Lenin. They have adapted their millennium tradition of rites to this new moral force expressed out of their race—they are more or less unconsciously creating around the name and the words of Sun Yat-sen the same sort of rationalistic worship that their ancestors had created around Confucius five centuries before Christ.

After all, some Greek contemporary of Socrates probably would have smiled at Confucius's maxims as we have smiled at Sun's books.

THE SUN YAT-SEN THAT CHINA WORSHIPS

(*Continued from page 548*)

inspirer of a continent. He is the model rebel, the ideal expression in an individual life of the resentment and aspiration of the colored races. Today his name is used as a spur in Japan, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, India, Iraq and Egypt. Russia eulogizes him, and the Third Internationale founds a university for education of Asiatics named with his famous alias, "Chung Shan." This may be chiefly "for export," but it is sincere in so far as Russia feels herself a member of the confraternity of the snubbed.

But there is an element in Sun's career more significant than his dizzying shifts of fortune or spectacular arrival at fame. His development provides the most arresting warning yet given us the paradoxical effects of the impact of West upon East No life ever ran a greater gamut. Sun Yat-sen was begotten by a Christian father, an employe of the London Missionary Society, which, as things went in China of the past century, meant a protege of Great Britain. Yet Sun died a bitter enemy of "missionary" Christianity, and wrought as much damage to the British Empire as any individual who ever lived.

He was brought up under the influence of Western civilization and was one of its most effective champions in China, but came to rebel against its present social inequalities as vigorously as against dynastic tyranny. He popularized European dress for men, a style with military collar being named after him, but in later years he reverted to the traditional gown with a fervor almost pathetic. He was the first graduate of modern medicine in China, and facing death he turned to the native doctors.

He was personally gentle and forgiving as a child, yet few men have set more ruthless and bloody forces in motion. He began as prophet of democratic political thought in China, and ended as the organizer of a new oligarchy designed to lash a sluggish people into unyearned-for reform. Yet he continued to proclaim "people's power." He was quite as frank, but not as analytic, as Mussolini.

There was a tender side to Sun, and in the strain and suffering of his last consciousness he found time to write this note and hide it under his pillow: "I beg Ching-ling, my wife and comrade, to accept my books, my old clothes, and the house in Shanghai, not as a bequest—because my few accumulations cannot be called an estate—but as a souvenir."

A New Motor Road for Shanghai

A motor-road connecting the district of Shanghai with Sungkiang, to run parallel to the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, is under consideration by the Shanghai District Government.

Kermit Roosevelt Arrives With Speciman Giant Panda

Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late Theodore Roosevelt former President of the United States, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, Mar.23, on his way back to America from a hunting trip of several months which took him and his brother Theodore, Jr., and Suydam Cutting of New York, into Burma, India, French Indo-China, Yunnan, Tibet and Szechuen Province of West China. Carefully guarded on board the President McKinley on which Mr. Roosevelt is traveling, is the skin and skeleton of the Giant Panda, a rare animal, which was the chief incentive for the Roosevelt hunting expedition. The Giant Panda, which has been dignified with the scientific name "Aelorupus Melanolecus" is a relative of the bear family. Aside from one skin and a section of the lower jaw of the animal now in the British Museum, the speciman which Mr. Roosevelt has is thought to be the only one in existence. This speciman, as well as a number of other specimens of animal, bird and reptile life which were collected by the Roosevelts, are being taken to the Field Museum in Chicago where they will be mounted and labeled and placed in a special department devoted to Asiatic animal life.

Kermit Roosevelt is president of the Roosevelt Steamship Line, which operates steamers to various Atlantic and Pacific ports and while he was in Shanghai he was the guest of Wm. P. Hunt of L. Everett, Inc., agents for the steamship company with which Mr. Roosevelt is connected.

In an interview with *The Review*, Mr. Roosevelt stated that has party started from Rangoon, Burma early last December and after a trip up the Iriwaddy River to the Chinese frontier departed overland from Bhamo on December 20. From there they traveled through western Yunnan, Tibet to Tatsienlu, Szechuen and thence southward into the country controlled by the semi-independent Lolo Tribe. It was here they were finally successful in bagging a speciman of the Giant Panda, the animal being cornered after a four-hour chase. Theodore and Kermit fired simultaneously, so share equally in the honor of killing the animal. It resembles the American black bear except that it is black and white in color, its ears are set back further on its head and it lives entirely on sprouts of the bamboo plant which grows at altitudes ranging from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. Jack Young, a Chinese student in the United States whose parents live in Hankow, accompanied the party as guide and interpreter and is returning to America to complete his studies in the School of Journalism of Columbia University. The party was also accompanied by a number of guides, interpreters, gun-bearers, including, Cashmere Indian servants, Tibetans, etc. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who recently was appointed Governor of Porto Rico by President Hoover, and Mr. Cutting, who made up the other members of the party, are remaining in Indo-China for three or four weeks before returning to the United States.

Eugene Pick, Former British Secret Agent Arrested

Eugene Pick, once allegedly connected with the Russian Volunteer Fleet and also once said to have been connected with M. Borodin, Soviet Adviser to the Chinese Government, but in recent years an employe of various branches of the British Secret Service in the Far East, was arrested on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 23, by the Shanghai Municipal Police on a charge of fraud involving the sum of $12,000. Reports which appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on May 23 stated that two other Russians, Maurice Livitsky and R. I. Gordin, were arrested at the same time on similar charges. The report in the Shanghai foreign newspapers stated that the alleged fraud in connection with which Pick and his associates were arrested was connected with the opening of a Chinese "night club." Pick, who is said to also be known as "Eugene Kojevnikov" is well known in China, having contributed voluminous articles to the *North-China Daily News* on the subject of bolshevism in China. Rodney Gilbert, an American formely on the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, collaborated with Mr. Pick in the preparation of the articles.

For several months, Mr. Pick has been in Mukden connected with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, but recently returned to Shanghai, where is alleged to have told certain American officials that his purpose in returning here was to obtain some funds which were owed to him by the British Secret Service. A preliminary hearing was held at the Provisional Court on the morning of May 23.

Red Cross to Survey Famine Situation

A Commitee appointed by the American Red Cross will sail from Vancouver on may 30 to survey the situation resulting from the famine in China.

Reported Canton Victorious Over Kwangsi Troops

The Cantonese troops, loyal to the Central Government, on Wednesday, May 22, succeeded in defeating the Kwangsi troops and recapturing the towns of Samshui and Lupa, thus relieving the pressure on Canton from the West River district. It was also stated that some 5,000 Kwangsi troops at Lupa had surrendered to the Cantonese forces, the reason being shortage of ammunition. According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in Canton on May 23 it was stated that the Cantonese commanders now consider the Kwangsi resistence broken and do not expect any further trouble in cleaning up the Kwangsi troops now in Kwangtung Province. Earlier in the week it was reported that the Kwangsi troops had actually occupied Canton and one report circulated by the official Japanese *Toho* agency stated that the Kwangsi troops after occupying Canton had "mysteriously" retreated again to the outskirts of the city. The continuous fighting in the vicinity of Canton has produced a general suspension of business, the Central Bank having suspended business and at the height of the crisis all government documents as well as arms in the city had been removed to a gunboat in the river. Due to a misunderstanding one of the Cantonese naval craft fired on a Chinese steam launch at Samshui resulting in the killing of some thirty passengers on the launch. The victory of the Cantonese forces loyal to the Central Government, caused considerable rejoicing in Nanking and had the effect of strengthening the Government's determination to adopt a positive policy in respect to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Regulations Governing Issue of Municipal Bonds go to State Council

At the meeting of the Executive Yuan on May 15 it was decided, in accordance with a petition of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, that the revised regulations governing the issue of municipal bonds of Wu-Han be submitted to the State Council for approval. The bonds, which will be for the amount of $1,500,000 and will be secured on the land tax and other municipal levies of the Special Municipality of Wu-Han, will be devoted exclusively to reconstruction purposes. Liu Wen-tao, Mayor of the Special Municipality, has been instructed to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Finance a budget on the estimated revenue accruing from municipal levies to be used as security for the bonds and the sums to be appropriated for various construction projects.

A $3,000,000 bond issue for the Special Municipality of Nanking was also approved. These bonds are to be secured on the revenue accruing from vehicle taxes, and from the various municipal properties. From the former $20,000 will be appropriated monthly to meet the payment of interest on the bonds, and from the latter $300,000 will be appropriated as the amortization fund for the redemption of the princial.

Legislative Yuan Committee Approves Radio Compact

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan at a meeting held on May 14, approved of "the American radio agreement submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a reservation stating that the National Government will not recognize the right of any foreign government or its nationals to establish radio stations in any foreign settlements, concessions, legations, railroad districts or any part of Chinese territory except by special permission from the National Government." The foregoing report, which was issued by the *Kuo Min* news agency on May 15, did not specify what American radio agreement was referred to, but it was thought to have referred to the recent agreement entered into by the Chinese Government Board of Reconstruction and the Radio Corporation of America.

American Businessmen to go to Russia

An *Associated Press* dispatch states that it has been decided to send a party of American businessmen to Russia this summer to study economic, commercial and industrial conditions there. The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the visit.

The party will muster in Berlin on July 15 and will return there on August 16.

Admiral Bristol Assigned to Washington

Admiral Mark L. Bristol has been assigned to the General Navy Board at Washington, effective September 25, instead of being appointed Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District at San Francisco.

ENTIRE CHINESE NATION TO MORUN DURING PERIOD OF STATE FUNERAL

(*Continued from page 535*)

The territory through which the casket will pass from leaving the Piyung Temple in the Western Hills in Peiping to the Mausoleum in Nanking is carefully garrisoned, the section along Peiping and Tientsin being under General Yen Hsi-shan, the northern section of Tientsin-Pukow Line under General Fang Cheng-wu, southern section of Tientsin-Pukow Line under General Chen Tiao-yuan, the section across the Yangtsze River from Pukow to Hsiakwan under Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, and the section from Pukow to the Mausoleum under Garrison Commander Ku Chen-luen. General Chang Hsueh-liang has dispatched a battalion of cavalry, a regiment of naval troops, forty soldiers and two airplanes for accompanying the casket southward.

The casket will arrive at the Pukow station at 10 a. m., May 28, when one hundred and one guns will be fired from Lion Hill Fort. A preliminary respect in the form of a simple memorial service will be paid by representatives form the Government, Party military organs, public bodies and foreign representatives at the station. It will then be borne from the train to the awaiting Weisheng gunboat amid mourning music. One hundred and one guns will be fired from the various gunboats on the waters at Hsiakwan.

Only members of Dr. Sun's family, his former friends members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, State Council members, and special officers are to accompany the Casket into the Central Party Headquarters.

June 1 is the day of the State Burial. At 6 o'clock a simple service will be held in front of the casket accompanied by a hundred and one guns from the forts and gunboats. Then it will be carried and placed in the motor hearse while the band plays mourning music. Upon arrival at the bottom of the Mausoleum at about 11 o'clock the Casket will be borne by thirty-two bearers up the steps to the platform through the Memorial Hall into the Vault.

Two services will be held simultaneously, one inside the Memorial Hall for members of Dr. Sun's family, representatives of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee, the President of the State Council, Dr. Sun's intimate friends, and representative and Ministers from foreign governments, and one outside the Hall for the rest. At exactly twelve o'clock noon in the middle of the service silence will be observed when the Casket will be lowered into the cavity in the Vault to its eternal rest. Another hundred and one guns will be fired.

After the Casket has arrived at the Central Party Headquarters, it will lie in state in the Auditorium for three days (May 29-May 31 inclusive). Members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee, State Council members, and reprsentatives from the Party, Government, military organs are scheduled to pay their respects to the late Leader any time between 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on the first day, while representatives from various public bodies between the same hours on the second day (May 30). May 31 is set for special representatives from the various foreign governments and other foreign guests between 9 to 12 in the morning, and Dr. Sun's family, relatives and friends at 2 in the afternoon.

Chief Marshal for the State Burial ceremonies will be General Chu Pei-teh. General Ku Cheng-luen, Mayor Liu Chi-wen and Commissioner Yiao Tsung of the Public Safety Bureau will be Assistant Marshals Other Marshals are Chao Tai-wen, Hsia Kwang-yu, Hsi Chu-ling, Cheng Hung-nien and H. H. Kung.

The Garrison Commander of Nanking will be responsible for directing the gendarmes and police on land between Pukow and the Mausoleum. Garrison duties on the waters at Hsiakwan and those in the air from Pukow to the Mausoleum are to be taken up by the Naval authorities and the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of War respectively. Chung San Road will be closed to traffic one hour before the passage of the procession, while the river at Hsiakwan will be closed to navigation one hour before the arrival of the special train from Peiping. As a means of convenience to those participating in the State Burial ceremonies, closing of the city gates will be postponed by one hour during the period of the State Burial.

The entire Chung San Road is set off at certain intervals with some thirty-two memorial pailous, each being a tribute to the late Leader from a province or some public body. Decorative sheds are built along the way in which people may rest yrior to the arrival of the Casket. No public advertisements, bill boards or posters along the Road will be allowed during the period of the State Burial; all existing ones are being taken down.

Preparations for giving first aid during the period of the State Burial have been completed. The Chung San Road is divided into fourteen sections, each to be taken care of by a first aid corp composed of two doctors, one nurse, three policemen and four coolies. Two ambulances will also be on the spot for emergencies, As a precautionary means of protecting people, selling of unclean food, cold drinks and fruits along the road will be strictly prohibited.

Only a limited number of people are allowed to participate in the State Burial ceremonies. Except the entire body of the State Council, the Central Executive and supervisory Committees, the entire staff of the Central Party Headquarters and the entire body of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Party Headquarters of the Nanking Special Municipality, only from two to five delegates are allowed from the various Provincial Party Headquarters and those of the Special Municipalities, Overseas Branch Party Headquarters, various Government organs, Provincial Governments and Special Municipalities, various colleges and uiversities, and public bodies. Those bodies who are not permitted to take part in the processions will be alloted sections along the Chung San Road where tney can pay respect to the late Leader as the Casket goes by.

The delegates will be taken care of by the various Party Headquarters and Overeas Chinese to be taken care of by the Central Party Headquarters, those from Political executive organs by the Executive Yuan, farmers' delegates by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, labor and merchants' delegates by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, those from schools and student bodies by the Ministry of Education, those from the military organs by the Office of the Military Councillors, those from other public bodies by the Ministry of Interior, those from Mongolia and Thibet by the Mongolian and Thibetan Committee, foreign representatives and guests by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Sun's former friends and relatives by the State Burial Committee.

Mourning costumes are designated for different groups of people participating in the State Burial ceremonies. Family members, relatives of the late Leder and all Central Committee members and Government officials are to wear black gowns, representat.ve from the military organs to wear dark gray trousers, black shoes, gray gloves, and military belt with no sword, Party members to wear black stockings, shoes and black brimmed hats. All railway officers serving on the special trains and on the stations will wear white uniforms, white stockings and shoes. The gold band on their caps will be changed into black and a silver flying wheel will take the place of the gold one. Their gold coat buttons will also give way to silver ones. All railway coolies will be in blue. All officers of the State Burial will wear white costumes.

England, France, Holland, Portugal, Italy, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and Argentine will all be represented at the State Burial either by the Ministers to China or delegates plenipotentiary. While definite word has not yet been received from Czechoslovakia, Poland or the Papal State, it is expected that they will also send their representatives to attend the State Burial. Even India is sending a representative of the people to participate, according to a telegram received from the chairman of the India People's Convention,

All foreign delegates are expected to arrive before the 29th inst. For the convenience of the new arrivals, information bureaux are set up at both the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration. Upon their arrival at Nanking they will be received by members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and entertained at the Foreign Hostel, Yangtsze Hotel and private homes. Each foreign delegate will be accompanied by a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff during his stay in the Capital. In case of an envoy extraordinary, an additional military officer will be designated to him by the State Council.

The foreign delegates will be divided into two groups, Envoys Extraordinary to be Group one, and Ministers Plenipotentiary to be Group two. They will be arranged in alphabetical order and the first one in each group will be the leader.

Those wishing to meet the Casket at the Pukow station on May 28 may take the boat across from the wharf at Hsiakwan. When the Casket is being carried from Hsiakwan to the Central Party Headquarters, they may or may not join in the procesion according to their wishes. On the day of the State Burial, they will walk in the procession as far as Peitinghsiang where they may take their cars to the reception place at the Ming Tomb and the office of the Chung San Mausoleum National Park to await the arrival of the procession.

After the Casket has been placed inside the Mausoleum, the foreign envoys, ministers and guests will be led into the Memorial Hall by members of the Foreign Ministry. Each will make a bow to the Casket upon entering, another bow half way and another when he is just in front of the Casket.

Let Us Introduce Your Friends To

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

—without cost to you!

"WHY I LIKE TO READ THE REVIEW"

(A few excerpts from letters received by the Editor)

"Most newspapers tell what happened yesterday. The REVIEW talks about what is happening TODAY and what will happen TOMORROW."

". . . . about the only English language journal in China that is not afraid to tell the TRUTH, no matter whom it hurts."

". . . . first tried to follow current events through the daily newspapers . . . . But I now find the REVIEW covers all the news, in meaty summaries, and—what is more important—interprets its significance!"

". . . . the REVIEW has done more to strengthen Sino-American friendship than any other publication."

". . . . maintains the American tradition of fair-play in an un-American community, despite overwhelming business pressure."

YOU read the REVIEW. You must like it. You must know several people who would like it, for the same reasons that it interests you. Do a double favor—to us and to your friends—by filling out the form below.

Simply list the names of those you think the REVIEW would please. We will send them an introductory copy, free of charge. And we will mention that the REVIEW is being sent at your request.

Please send an INTRODUCTORY COPY of the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW to these friends of mine:

Name ... ...
Address ... ...

Name ... ...
Address ... ...

Name ... ...
Address ... ...

Name ... ...
Address ... ...

My Name ... ...
Address ... ...

Many of our readers subscribe to the REVIEW for their friends. It makes a much-appreciated gift—a weekly reminder of your thoughtfulness. If you have a friend to whom you'd like to give the REVIEW, send us the cost of a year's subscription ($12 Mex in China: abroad Gold $10), with your friend's name and address. We will inform the beneficiary of your gift.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

48-705

Then he will present the wreath after which he will retreat backward, bowing three times in the same positions as before, until he is outside. Those taking part in the State Burial must wear the formal costume of their respective country and a badge issued by the State Burial Committee.

The Chung San Mausoleum

The Chung San Mausoleum is situated on the southern slope of Purple Mountain. It was designed by Mr. Liu Yen-chi, the architect who died not long ago. It is in the shape of a bell (an instrument used in ancient times in China to awaken the people.). It rises from an elevation of 140m to 170 m. The corner stone was laid on March 12, 1926.

All vehicles have to stop in the circle in front of the entrance pailou at the southern extremity of the Mausoleum. The approach from the entrance to the bottom of the stone platform is 130 ft. long and divided into three sections by flower beds. A memorial tablet will soon be erected on this platform. From this big platform, stone steps lead to five other platforms. Above these there rise three other stages of steps. These signify the meaning of the Three People's Principles and the Five Power Constitution.

The Memorial Hall stands on the big platfrom at the top of the steps. Its roof is of blue glazed tiles from Canton, its inside walls of Italian gray marble the floor of Italian white marble and ceiling of mosaic. Doors and window frames are all made of bronze. The door leading to the vault, specially ordered from the United States, is fitted with a safety combination lock, the inside of the vault is dimly lighted by reflex mirrors. The ceiling is also in mosaic with the design of the blue sky and the white sun. Over the cavity containing the Casket will be placed a marble sarcophagus. On top of that will lie a statue of Dr. Sun, carved from a piece of white jade, in a reclining position. Both the the vault and the Memorial Hall are insured against dampness by tar cerntainteed under the floor and inside the walls White granite are used for outside walls, the steps and platforms of the Mausoleum.

The Chung San Mausoleum National Park

The Chung San Mausoleum National Park with an area of 45,000 mow including the Purple Mountain will in time be one of the world's best known parks. Its construction was started a year ago and is expected to be completed in ten years. Besides the present attractions, such as the Ming Tomb the Chung San Mausoleum, the Rock Garden, the Ling Ku Temple, the Tien Pao Cheng, etc., many other additions will be made. There will soon be a gymnasium, an athletic field, a museum, a music hall, a hall of art, orchards, zoological and botanical gardens, memorial woods, a library, model forests, model farms and model villages. A motor road around the park of some 40 li in length has already been constructed and is open to traffic. Plants have been received from all parts of the country and the world for the Mausoleum. Some will be planted in the memorial woods. Some flowers and small plants from other countries and provinces are already planted on and around the Mausoleum. Besides the plants, other gifts for the Mausoleum have been received. Fukien Province is presenting a pair of stone lions costing more than $5,000. Some are sending stone tablets and pictures of the late Leader done in porcelain.

Belgium Concession at Tientsin Will be Returned to China

The Belgian Government has formally notified the National Government of its intention to return the Belgian Concession at Tientsin to China. The first meeting of the Rendition Commission will be held on June 8th at Tientsin between the representatives of the two countries. The Chinese members of the Commission will be Messrs. Lin Ping and Chow Wei of the Foreign Ministry, Chow Kwang-ting of the Ministry of Interior, Huang Tsung-fah of the Hopei Provincial Government and Chen Hung-hsin of the Tientsin Special Municipality, while the Belgian members will be Baron Guillaume, Messrs. Verhaest and Mertens.

NOW IN CHINA!
Rexall
The Sign of Quality in Good Drug Products
Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai,
48-706

Railway Purchases from Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund

It has been officially announced at the Ministry of Railways that an amount totalling £349,625 from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund, has been spent by the Lunghai Railway for the purchase of cars, locomotives and other railway materials. The amount which had been allotted to the railway from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund was £370,487 thus leaving a balance of approximately £20,862 which amount will probably be used for purchasing rails and other materials for the western section of the railways. The purchases made are as follow:—

First class and second class cars, dining cars and sleepers	£40,284
Freight cars	4,190
Railway bridges	14,820
Steel Sleepers	30,432
Railway bridges	28,200
Rails	108,620
Water Feeders	4,490
Telephones	305
Dining car and sleeper equipment	2,440
Pipes	650
Miscellaneous materials	12,300
Locomotives	73,000
Miscellaneous mateaials	15,700
Miscellaneous materials	14,400

Chinese Mob Kills Japanese in Manchuria

A mob of about 200 Chinese at the town of Kungtapo, about 20 miles west of Mukden, on May 11, clashed with five Japanese policemen and several employes of a Japanese agricultural development company, causing the death of one Japanese. According to a report of the affair which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 14, the Chinese became incensed over construction work preparing for the opening of some rice fields. They kidnapped five Chinese laborers employed on the works and when the Japanese policemen protested, a fight ensued. In the course of the fight a Japanese employe of the company was severely beaten and later died. The Japanese dispatched an additional 25 policemen to the scene to preserve order. The Japanese authorities in Mukden allege that the Chinese authorities instigated the attack.

Karl H. von Wiegand and Lady Drummond Hay Here

Karl H. von Wiegand and Lady Drummond Hay, special correspondents for the *Hearst Newspapers*, arrived in Shanghai this week, their trip to this part of the world being for the purpose of traveling across the Pacific on the Graf Zepplin which was scheduled to visit this part of the world on a trip around the world. Mr. von Wiegand and Lady Hay were passengers on the Graf Zepplin when it crossed the Atlantic last year. According to latest reports it has been necessary for the Graf Zepplin to abandon its trip across the Pacific owing to engine trouble.

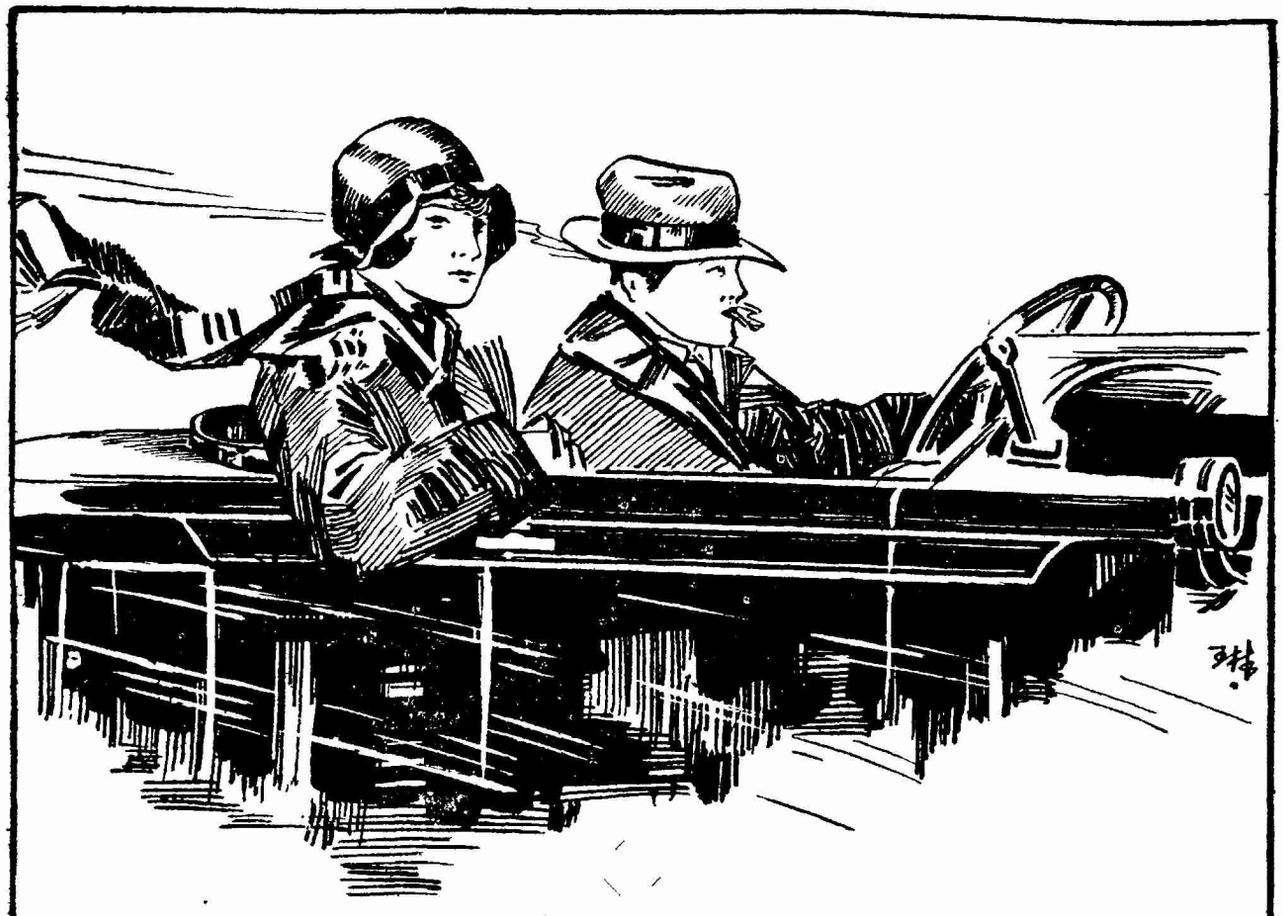
Allege British Soldiers Assaulted Chinese Shop-keeper

The *China Times*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, published a report on May 23 alleging that British soldiers in Shanghai assaulted the proprietor of a hot-water shop on Singapore Road in the western district of Shanghai on Sunday evening, May 19, causing the death of the Chinese. The Chinese Ratepayers Association has lodged a complaint with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, demanding that the victim's family be compensated and the soldiers punished. The Ratepayers Association also demanded the withdrawal of British troops, abolition of extraterritoriality and a guarantee against similar incidents.

Sino-Turkish Treaty Soon to Be Signed

In an interview granted to a Ta Chung representative, M. Faud Bey Turkish Charge d'Affairs, who is now in Shanghai, stated that negotiations for a Sino-Turkish treaty are progressing very smoothly and that the signing of the same will take place shortly.

The Turkish diplomat said further that he has been instructed by his Government to attend the State Burial ceremonies of the late Dr. Sun. M. Faud Bey will proceed to the Capital on the 25th instant and return to Peiping after the ceremonies are over.



白金龍香烟

為上流社會之交際品

For a Delightful Smoke
We recommend

GOLDEN DRAGON
CIGARETTES
MILD and FRAGRANT

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NO:B151.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 23	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	400	—
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	85½	5.54
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	91¾	7.18
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	105⅜	6.56
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	79	7.78
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	83¼	4.80
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1, 2000	72¾	6.90
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs	5	Jan. 1, 1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	92¾	6.54
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	83½	7.51
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92¼	6.54
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	85	9.35
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103¼	5.59
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	103	5.29
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	88½	6.37
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	108	6.30
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106	6.47
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	82¾	7.42
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	88	7.89
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	89⅛	7.05
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	84	7.24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83⅞	7.60
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96½	7.32
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100⅛	6.49
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	92¹	7.11
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	91¾	6.62
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.- Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	90¼	6.24
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101⅝	5.87
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	87½	6.99
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	93	5.45
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	87¼	6.95
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	92	6.67
Saxon State Mortgage.. Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	90½	7.48
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	90½	7.38
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	87⅜	7.10
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	103⅜	4.98
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	87	7.15
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	80½	7.45
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	82¼	7.31
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	40¼	—
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	96½	6.22
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock	74	—
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	92¼	4.34
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	89¼	—
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	81	8.64
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	98¼	7.13
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	77	—
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	50⅝	—
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	170	—
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	57¾	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	41¾	—
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company		Common Stock	77¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	90	3.33
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	140½	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 22nd May, 1929

Exchange:—The week under review has included a bank holiday on Whit Monday the 20th instant. Again we have to record a further decline in the London price of Bar Silver from 25 3/16d and for two months forward delivery, to 25⅛d for both positions to-day

The lowest quotations were touched on Saturday the 18th instant, when banks were selling T/T on London at 2/5 5/16, and Gold Dollars at 59⅜ for near delivery. Both as regards imports and exports the market in exchange has been very quiet. We do not hear of any marked activity amongst speculators, who are still reported to be in an over-sold position amounting to about Yen 20,000,000.

Our market to-day closed quietly steady with the following rates available for telegraphic remittances, on London 2/5⅜., on New York 95 7/8, Yens 75.

Our stocks of silver are reported at follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. Tls. 80,871,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,395,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 130,360,000 an increase of $ 1,200,000

Estimated value Tls. 174,730 000 as against Tls. 103,183,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 16	Friday May 17	Saturday May 18	Monday May 20	Tuesday May 21	Wed., May 22
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.930	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5		2/5	2/5
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/5 5/16	2/5 5/16	2/5 1/16		2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5½	2/5½	2/5⅛		2/5¼	2/5¼
T/T India	166.470	163	163	161½		161½	161½
T/T France		1514	1514	1500		1500	1500
T/T On N.Y	1,547.400	59⅛	59⅛	58⅝		58⅝	58⅝
Demand	60.490						
T/T Hamburg		59¼	59¼	58⅜		58¾	58¾
R. M.							
T/T H'kong	79.7 0	249½	249½	246½		246½	246½
T/T Japan		81¼	81⅝	81⅞		82⅛	82
T/T Batavia	73.810	75⅜	75¾	76⅜		76⅜	76⅛
T/T Straits	150.890	147	147	146		146	146
Bk's buying rates	93.425	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞		95⅞	95⅞
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.930	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/6¾		2/6¾	2/6¾
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L	—	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7		2/6⅞	2/6⅞
Cred D/A		2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16		2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/8.242						
	1,617.400	1585	1585	1570		1570	1565
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.							
4 m/s ,, Doc.	63.745	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞		61⅞	61⅞
	—	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜		62⅜	62⅜

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 20	May 21	May 22
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	25 5/16	25¼	25¼		25	25⅛
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 54⅜	G.$.54⅜	G.$.54⅛		G.$.53¾	G.$.53⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau ping) 978 touch)	Tls 365.70	Tls 368	Tls 369.80		Tls. 367.80	Tls. 367.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.0		110.0	110.04
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.70	71.70	71.5875		71.6625	71.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2%	2%		3½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.12
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.85
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	5 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/8
,, 4 ,,	5 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 5/8
,, 6 ,,	5 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 1/16